LOW-BOREMAN FAMILY (1)

LOW
Formerly OF BOXFORD

No BOREMAN FAMILY coat of Arms has been discovered. Their London business did have one with an adze on the shield, and possibly the family used it. Their house lot in Ipswich was next door to John Winthrop, Jr., later Gov. of CT, & the family in both London & MA were chummy with Dep. Gov. Symonds and his Epes in-laws.

Low Crest: A wolf's head couped argent, colared gules charged with three bezants (silver wolf's head with red collar studded with three gold balls)

Low Shield: Azure a wolf passant argent (a silver wolf with its right paw raised, on a blue shield)

The Low name, this writer believes, is a shortened and corrupted form of the Norman Lupus, meaning "wolf." See separate page for rationale.

Boreman Crest/Shield: None found, except that their London business had a shield with an adze depicted on it. However, in New England Thomas and Margaret Boreman were deferred to with respect, and called "Mister and Mistress Boreman," which was out of ordinary in that time and place.

The Boreman name did not mean Boardman, a later adaption. Writer wonders if it had something to do with "bore" as an archaic spelling of "boar" a dangerous wild animal in the ancient woods.

LOW
BOREMAN

LOW-BOREMAN FAMILY (2)

According to most books, the surnames Todd/Tod and Lowe/Low mean the following:

Tod is Scotch or Celtic, meaning "fox."

Low is derived from the Saxon "hlaw," meaning a round hill, a tumulus, or barrow, sometimes also signifying a farm or grove.

However, writer has discovered an entirely different book altogether, and think I have found ancient progenitors or relatives in Normandy. See what you think. The book is, "The Norman People," London 1874, reprint 1989 Genealogical Publishing Co., which maintains that in an illiterate society words, especially of foreign derivation, are corrupted and spellings changed over the centuries. Examples of people of many surnames were taken from ancient rolls of prominent Normans in England (RH) or Rotuli Hundredorum; and (MRS) or Magn. Rotuli Scacarii Normanniae, etc. in Normandy. Some examples are quoted below.

Tod (also Todd, Tad) page 419 - Richard Tad, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS) Adam and Real Tod-England circa 1272 (RH) were two examples of Norman men. The book states, however, that the name was more commonly Celtic.

Loe page 315. William de Loe, Normandy 1180-95 (MRS); Ralph de la Lowe England c. 1272 (RH)

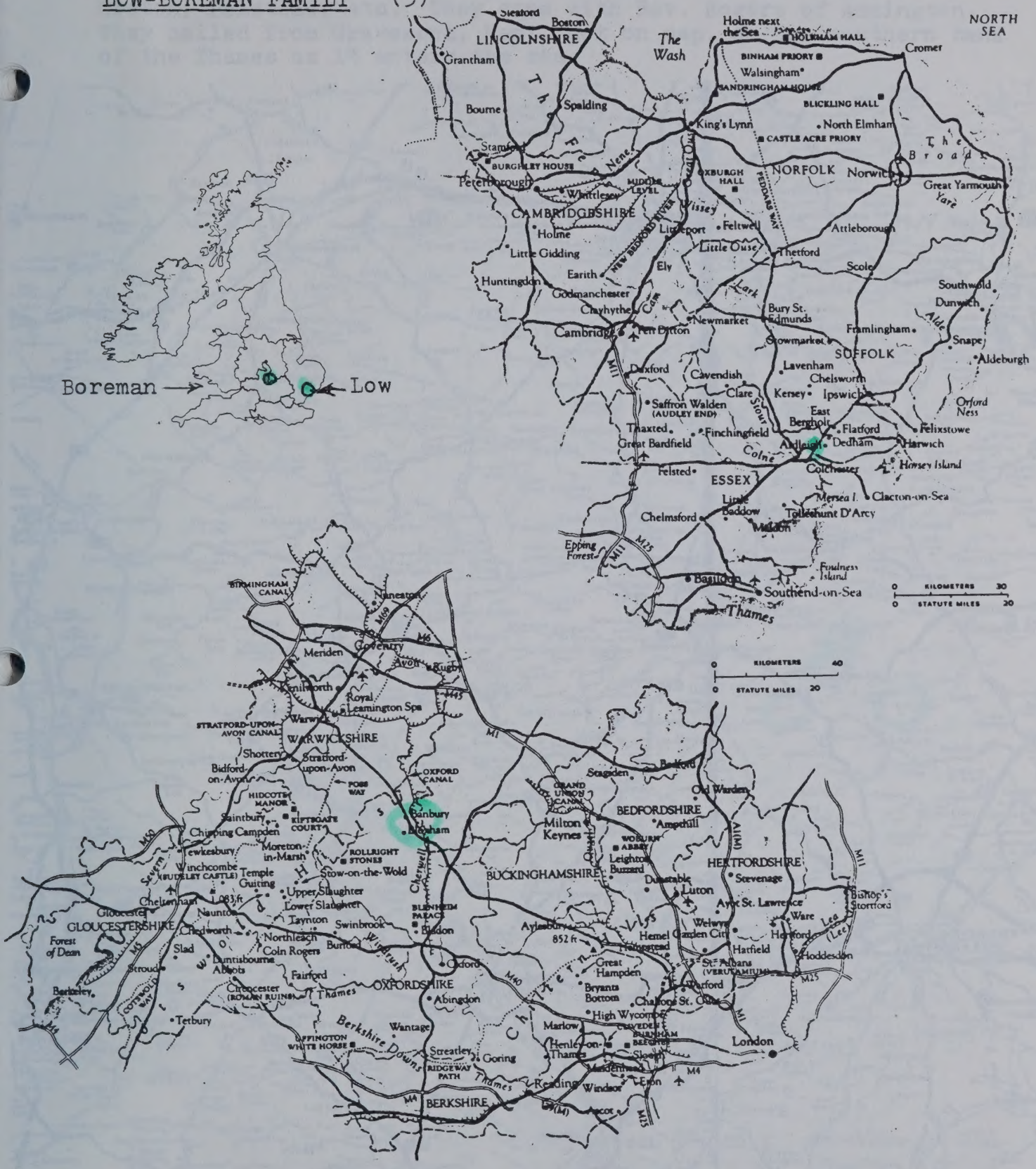
From La Lo, or La Lupe, Normandy. Thomas and Hugh de La Loe, Normandy 1180 (MRS)

From St. Lo, or St. Laud, bearing a bend--William de St. Laudo 1180 - the canons, forest, villa, castle and fief of this place in Normandy. (says members of this family, also called Laud, settled in Somerset, Devon, etc. Also probably includes the later noted Archbishop Laud of history.)

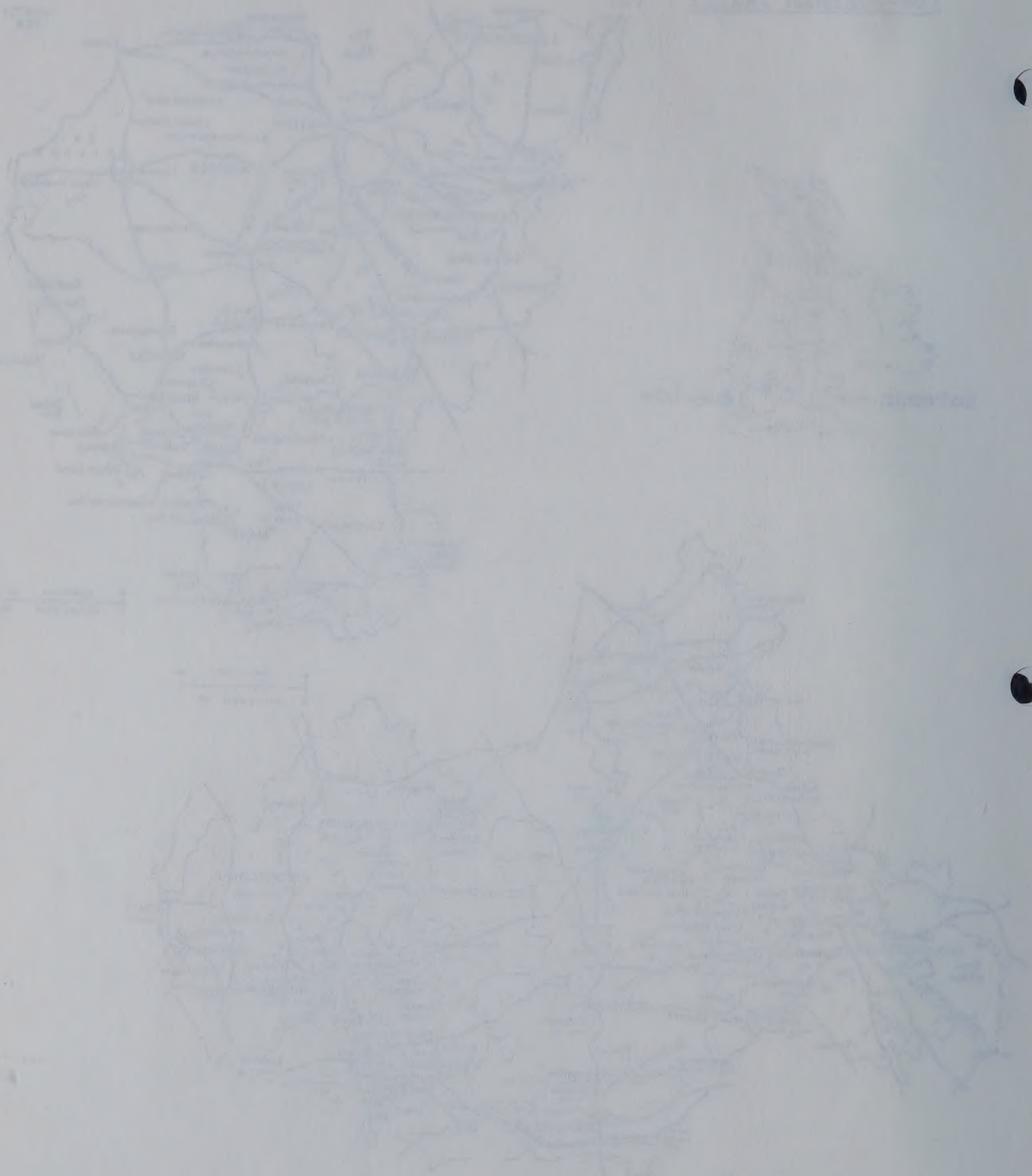
WRITER PICKS THIS NEXT EXAMPLE.

From Le Loup, or Lu, bearing wolves. Herbert, Joscelin, William Lupus or La Loup, Normandy 1198 (MRS); John, Richard, Robert, William Lupus, England circa 1272 (RH).

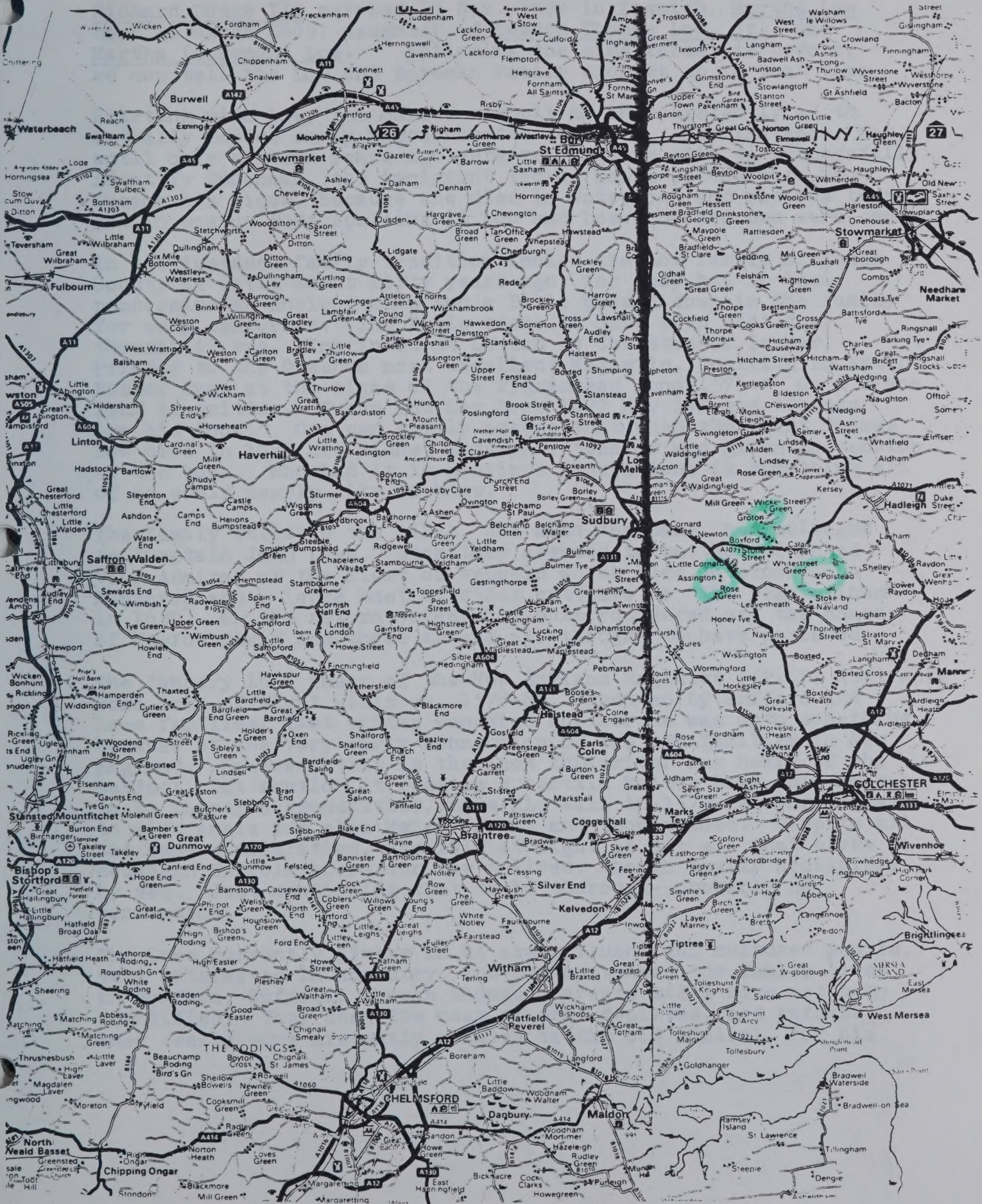
The reason writer picks this example is very simple. It is because they had essentially the same coat of arms. They bore wolves on their shields, just as our Lows did. Coats of arms were not created capriciously. The symbols always had a real significance. Le Loup, shortened to Lu with a French accent, sounds like Low. Why on earth would people of Saxon origin who got their names from living on or near a farm on a small rounded hill carry wolves on their shields? The answer is that they probably wouldn't. Our very, very remote Low ancestors likely came from Le Loup in Normandy.



The Low and Boreman families came from different parts of England. The Lows were from southern Suffolk in "East Anglia" and the Boremans from the Banbury area 60 or 70 miles north of Oxford, in "the Midlands."



LOW-BOREMAN FAMILY - Modern highway map of Britain showing locations of little towns in Suffolk where the Lows lived--Boxford, Groton, Polstead, etc. They came with Rev. Rogers of Assington. They sailed from Gravesend, Kent, not on map, on the southern bank of the Thames as it enters the sea.


Newmarket
Bury St Edmunds
Haverhill
Sudbury
Saffron Walden
Stowmarket
Needham Market
Hadleigh
Fulbourn
Linton
Great Dunmow
Braintree
Halstead
Earls Colne
Coggeshall
Silver End
Kelvedon
Witham
Hatfield Reverel
Maldon
Chelmsford
Dengie
Tiptree
Wivenhoe
West Mersea
Brightlingsea
Mersea Island
Bishop's Stortford
Great Dunmow
Chipping Ongar
North Weald Bassett
Sunstead Mountfitchet
Takeley
Thaxted
Saffron Walden
Stansted
Elsenham
Newport
Wimbish
Debden
Littlebury
Audley End
Great Chesterford
Little Chesterford
Ashdon
Castle Camps
Hadstock
Bartlow
Linton
Hildersham
Great Abington
Little Abington
Pampisford
Weston
Toseland
Great Paxton
Little Paxton
Offord Cluny
Offord D'Arcy
Buckden
Brampton
Godmanchester
Huntingdon
Hemingford Grey
St Ives
Fenstanton
Hilton
Swavesey
Longstanton
Oakington
Cottenham
Histon
Impington
Milton
Chesterton
Cambridge
Girton
Madingley
Coton
Grantchester
Trumpington
Hauxton
Newton
Harston
Foxton
Shepreth
Barrington
Orwell
Wimpole
Arrington
Croydon
Tadlow
Gamlingay
Potton
Sandy
Biggleswade
Stotfold
Arlesey
Hitchin
Letchworth
Baldock
Ashwell
Royston
Melbourn
Meldreth
Fowlmere
Thriplow
Duxford
Whittlesford
Great Shelford
Stapleford
Sawston
Babraham
Abington Pigotts
Steeple Morden
Litlington
Guilden Morden
Shingay
Wendy
Bassingbourn
Kneesworth
Barkway
Nuthampstead
Anstey
Brent Pelham
Furneux Pelham
Stocking Pelham
Hormead
Wyddial
Buntingford
Standon
Puckeridge
Braughing
Hadham
Much Hadham
Little Hadham
Bishop's Stortford
Sawbridgeworth
Harlow
Epping
Ongar
Brentwood
Billericay
Wickford
Rayleigh
Hockley
Rochford
Southend-on-Sea
Shoeburyness
Foulness Island
Burnham-on-Crouch
Southminster
Maldon
Tollesbury
Tollesbury Marsh
Mersea Island
West Mersea
East Mersea
Colchester
Dedham
Manningtree
Mistley
Harwich
Walton-on-the-Naze
Frinton-on-Sea
Clacton-on-Sea
Jaywick
St Osyth
Great Bentley
Tendring
Weeley
Thorpe-le-Soken
Kirby-le-Soken
Frinton
Walton
Clacton
Holland-on-Sea
Great Holland
Little Holland
Tendring Hundred
Tendring Hundred Water
Colne Point
Mersea Island
Peldon
Abberton
Layer de la Haye
Layer Breton
Layer Marney
Tiptree
Great Braxted
Little Braxted
Witham
Rivenhall
Silver End
Kelvedon
Feering
Coggeshall
Marks Tey
Stanway
Colchester
Lexden
Fordham
Aldham
Eight Ash Green
Rose Green
Fordstreet
Boxted
Langham
Wormingford
Mount Bures
Bures
Pebmarsh
Alphamstone
Great Henny
Little Henny
Twinstead
Gestingthorpe
Castle Hedingham
Sible Hedingham
Great Maplestead
Little Maplestead
Halstead
Colne Engaine
Greenstead Green
Gosfield
Shalford
Beazley End
Bardfield Saling
Great Saling
Stisted
Blackmore End
Wethersfield
Finchingfield
Great Bardfield
Little Bardfield
Thaxted
Hempstead
Great Sampford
Little Sampford
Howe Street
Wimbish
Debden
Radwinter
Sewards End
Audley End
Littlebury
Saffron Walden
Ashdon
Castle Camps
Hadstock
Bartlow
Linton
Haverhill
Withersfield
Great Wratting
Little Wratting
Kedington
Stoke by Clare
Clare
Cavendish
Pentlow
Foxearth
Belchamp St Paul
Belchamp Otten
Belchamp Walter
Borley
Ovington
Sudbury
Long Melford
Acton
Great Waldingfield
Little Waldingfield
Lavenham
Brent Eleigh
Monks Eleigh
Chelsworth
Kersey
Boxford
Groton
Newton
Assington
Little Cornard
Great Cornard
Stoke by Navland
Navland
Leavenheath
Honey Tye
Rose Green
Polstead
Higham
Stratford St Mary
Dedham
Langham
Boxted
Boxted Cross
Boxted Heath
Horkesley Heath
Great Horkesley
Little Horkesley
Wissington
Ardleigh
Bromley Heath
Lawford

Richard Dodge III married 16 Nov. 1694 in Ipswich, Martha Low born 10 March 1669, daughter of Deacon Thomas Low, Jr., and Martha (Boreman) Low. Following the same format as before, we now tell the Low and Boreman Family stories up to that time.

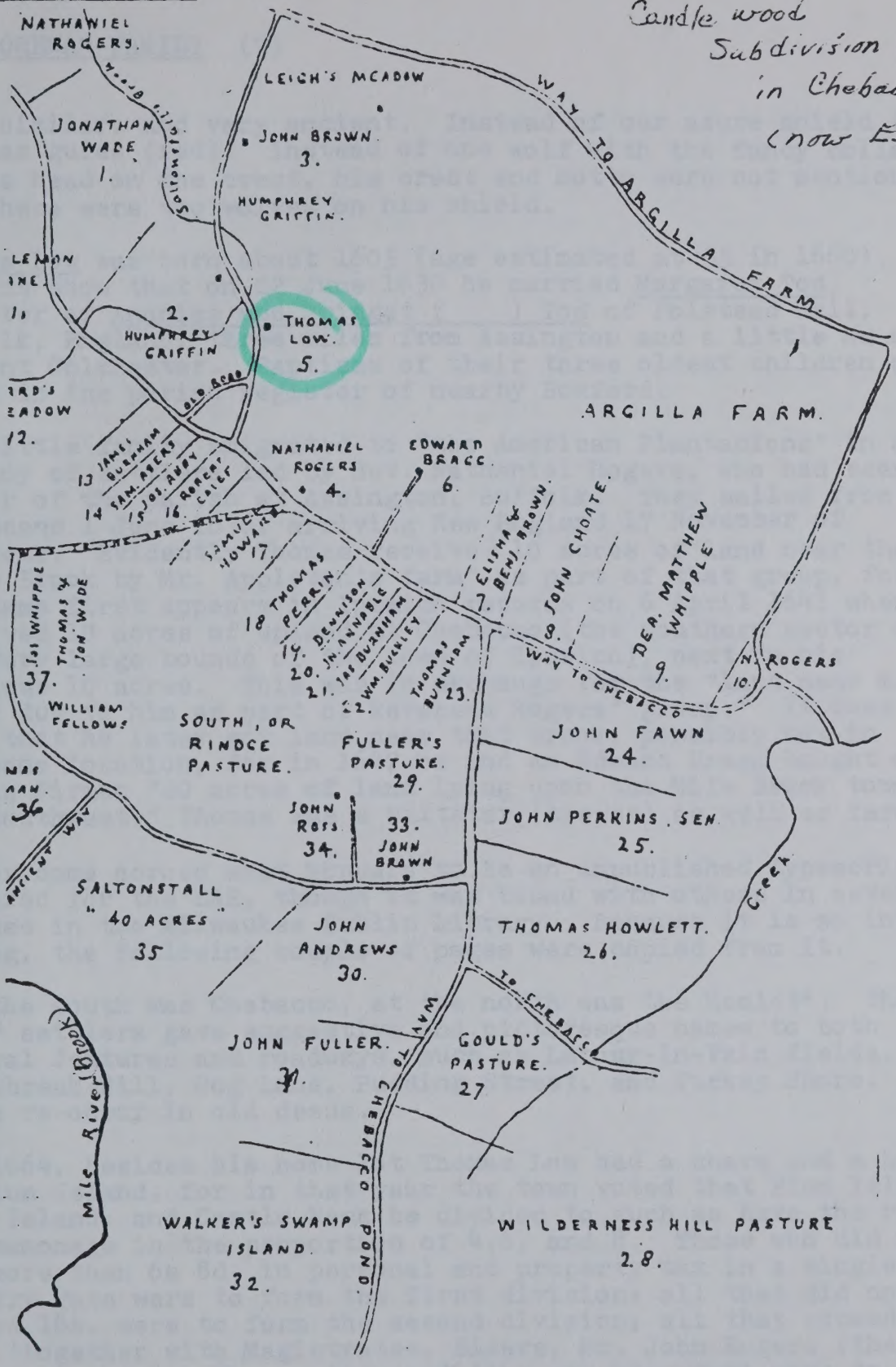
Starting with Low, the name was spelt so inconsistently as to actually impede early Massachusetts research. For instance, not until only sixteen years ago were researchers able to successfully identify Susannah, the immigrant Thomas Low's second wife who became his widow, because she died in Watertown and records there and in Boston were spelling it Loo and Loe. Lo and Lowe were common.

In one instance family tradition fooled the Low family of Essex County MA until about fifty years ago, for they had in their possession an ancient cane and a Bible passed down in the family for many centuries. The Bible seems to have been what they thought it was, "Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queenes most excellent Majestie, dwelling in Pater Noster Rowe at the signe of the Tygreshead Anno 1576." On a blank leaf is written, "Susan Low her book 1677 May 19" and "Thomas Low his Book." One can safely assume that when the first Thomas Low died in 1677 his widow, Susannah, took or was given possession of the book. Who had it is previous generations is something all of us would dearly like to know.

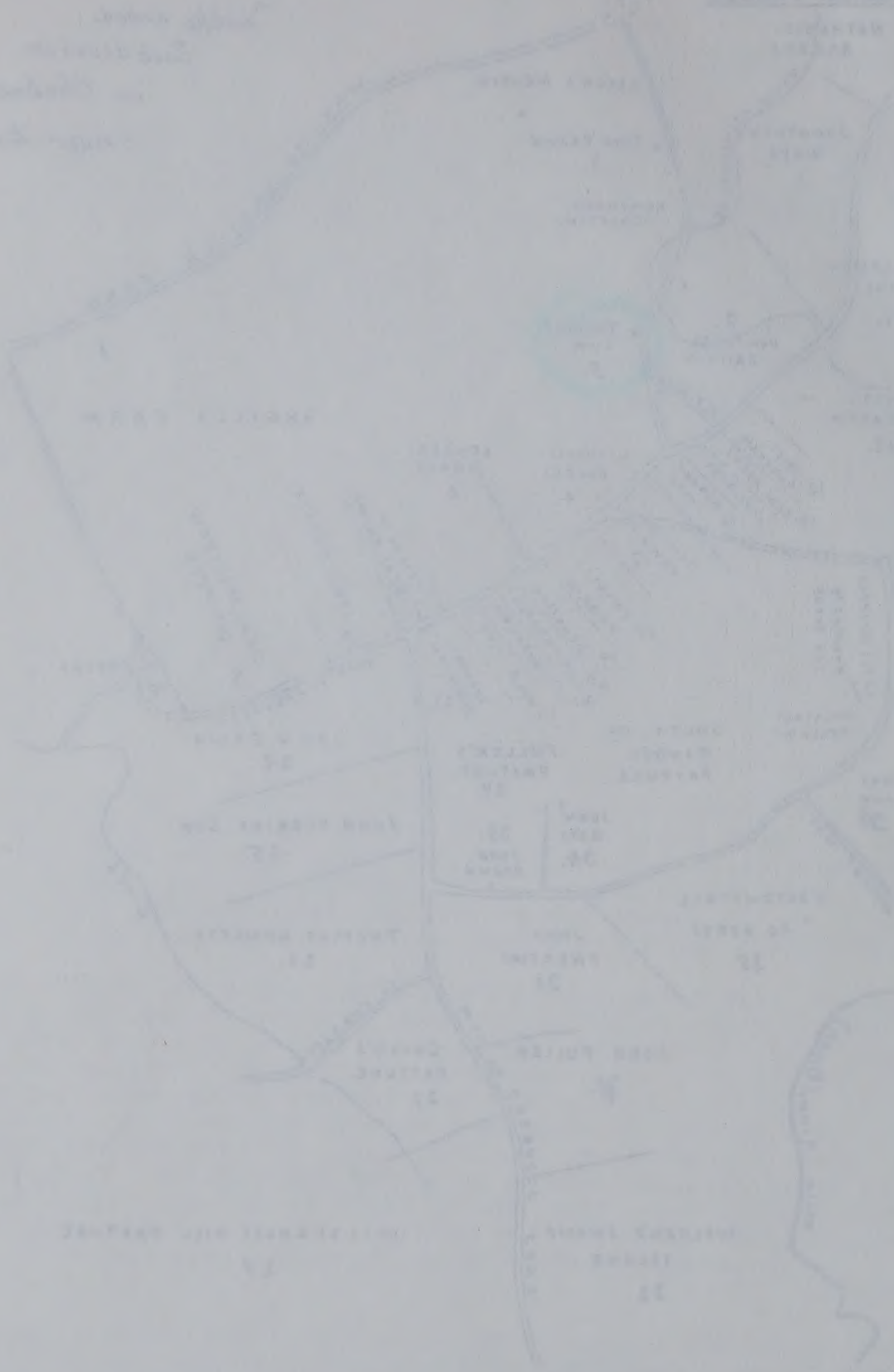
The family believed the bible, and also the cane, had belonged to "Captain John Lowe," whom they assumed to be the ill-fated Vice-Admiral of the fleet of vessels which bore Governor John Winthrop and a large host of other settlers to "the plantations" in 1630. On the return voyage his ship foundered off the coast of Newfoundland and those aboard are thought to have perished.

The January 1896 issue of the New England Register (52:67) abstracts some Isle of Wight wills ca. 1578-80, executed by Safford and Lowe families. That writer wondered whether he was onto something because of the very early connection of the two families in New England. However, that is the last thiswriter has heard of the subject, but mention it because a certain Walter Lowe, old enough to be Thomas's grandfather, made his will in 1578 leaving bequests to wife Annis and also Henry, John, and Thomas Lowe. Despite all the name similarities, the Isle of Wight is not all that close to southern Suffolk where our Low s lived, though easily accessible by sea. Just mentioning that to be thorough--probably no connection.

The Lows currently living in MA are affluent and cultured people, very interested in ancestry, and now convinced the family lived in Boxford, Suffolk, though Thomas' parents still have not been identified. They used the coat of arms depicted, and perhaps they really were distantly related to the old Admiral, for his



MAP OF PART OF ANCIENT IPSWICH (Candlewood Subdivision) This is now a northern part of Essex, MA. This shows location of Thomas Low's home. Other Dodge ancestral families you will find in this series are Perkins, Gould, and Burnham/Andrews. John Brown and Matthew Whipple were writers Averill ancestors (not Dodge). The next few pages refer to Low neighbors Bragg, Rindge, Rev. Nathaniel Rogers & others.



were similar, and very ancient. Instead of our azure shield (blue) his was gules (red). Instead of one wolf with the fancy collared wolf's head on the crest, his crest and motto were not mentioned, and there were two wolves on his shield.

Thomas Low was born about 1605 (age estimated at 55 in 1660). Records show that on 22 June 1630 he married Margaret Tod, daughter of Ananias and Bridget ( ) Tod of Polstead Hall, Suffolk, England, three miles from Assington and a little NW of present Colchester. Baptisms of their three oldest children are found in the parish register of nearby Boxford.

Our little family emigrated to "the American Plantacions" in a company of settlers led by Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who had been rector of the parish at Assington, Suffolk. They sailed from Gravesend 1 June 1636, arriving New England 17 November of the year. Evidently Thomas received 10 acres of land near the "Mile Brook by Mr. Appleton's farm" as part of that group, for his name first appears in Ipswich records on 6 April 1641 when received 10 acres of upland at Chebacco (the southern sector of the very large bounds of the town of Ipswich), next to his previous 10 acres. This was in exchange for the "land near Mile Brook due to him as part of Reverend Rogers' group." It does seem that he later got land near that brook, possibly not in the same location, for in 1647 he and an Edward Bragg bought of Thomas Firman "20 acres of land lying upon the Mile Brook toward the Southwest." Thomas was a maltster (brewer) as well as farmer.

Writer came across what appears to be an unpublished typescript prepared for the DAR, though it was bound with others in several volumes in the Milwaukee Public Library. Because it is so interesting, the following couple of pages were copied from it.

"At the south was Chebacco, at the north was the Hamlet*. The early settlers gave suggestive and picturesque names to both natural features and roadways, such as Labour-in-Vain fields, Heartbreak Hill, Hog Lane, Pudding Street, and Turkey Shore. Such names re-occur in old deeds.

"In 1664, besides his home lot Thomas Low had a share and a half in Plum Island, for in that year the town voted that Plum Island, Hogg Island, and Castle Neck be divided to such as have the right to commonage in the proportion of 4,6, and 8. Those who did not pay more than 6s 8d. in personal and property tax in a single country rate were to form the first division; all that did not exceed 16s. were to form the second division; all that exceeded 16s. 'together with Magistrates, Elders, Mr. John Rogers (the minister) and Mr. Thomas Andrews' (the schoolmaster) were to constitute the highest division.

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*The Hamlet is now called Hamilton, MA.

"The Committee reported that 203 inhabitants had a right to commonage - Of these 28 had a right to a double share, 70 to a share and a half, and 105 to a single share. Thomas Lowe was "seated in the mean," receiving a share and a half, six acres. The committee reported that there were on Plum Island 800 acres of marsh and upland, "beside beaches and gull'd hills." The shares were laid out beginning at one end of the long narrow island. The commoners took their shares by lot, and each was shown exactly where his land lay.

"In 1655 Thomas Lowe was fined for not appearing to serve on a jury. He did so serve in 1656. A fine was a common punishment for many sorts of misdemeanors. It added to the town treasury and the pain of parting with it probably made a many a man hesitate to incur a second such punishment. In 1655 William Rayner of Wenham was fined for smoking tobacco in the streets. History does not say which was dearer to him, his pipe or his wallet.

"In a community where domestic animals - cows, horses, sheep and pigs - were second in importance only to members of the family, it was necessary that they be kept within bounds and thus prevented from doing damage to the property of neighbors. On one occasion Thomas Low was witness in such a case of trespass, alledgedly having been committed by the defendant's cattle getting into a neighbor's corn field.

"Low testified that the plaintiff's fence was deficient, having 'only bows without any stakes, and the bown very rotten, in one place there was an ould Tree and a Raile only laid upon that.' But the best of rail fences sometimes proved inadequate. Domestic animals had a propensity for straying into forbidden fields, unmindful of danger of being impounded or suffering bodily harm. One such case was tried in the Quarterly Court Ipswich on 10 May 1660, revealing much of the spiteful squabbles our Puritan forefathers engaged in. We quote it entire:

> 'His yard the beast ran in, and deponent tried to have him remain but Lee came at deponent with a hoe and vowed he w'd knock him in the head, ets. John Clarke deposed that he was looking for their horses and seeing John Lee pounding horses, asked whose they were. "These saith he are the Roges horses that reseve the sacremts. These ar the Roges that weare clocks and if they can get cloks they are as good as the best with Mister Cobitt an tho they be as bad as the dival."

"Such sarcasm was highly reprehensible on the part of John Lee, for Mr. Rogers was greatly esteemed as a minister, and the Rev. Thomas Bobbett, a leading divine, was mighty alike in prayer with God, and logic with man. It was a reckless man who would dare in Ipswich to speak contemptuously of ministers. Witness the fact that in 1660 Henry Walton was fined L5 for saying he had 'as lieve heare a dogg barke as Mr. Cobitt preach.'

"In 1679 there were in the town of Ipswich 508 residents, 220 commoners, and 125 freemen.* Every man twenty years old who had resided for six months within the town limits and was not enfranchised was obliged to take the "resident's oath" before the Governor, Dep. Gov., or Assistant, then recognized as a duly qualified inhabitant. He could be chosen as juror by the freemen and could vote for selectmen, but he had no further political privilege. Commoners had the additional privilege of voting on all questions relating to the common lands.

"Freemen were members of the church, and could vote for officers and magistrates and in town meeting. It has been well said that aristocracy in Ipswich was based on Christian manhood. Thomas Low was a freeman."

To clarify the preceding, 1679 was two years after Thomas' death, but this does describe the situation very well. It should be added that to become a member of the church and thus a freeman, such strict tests and other requirements were necessary that only a minority had any chance of becoming actual members of the church and receiving the sacraments.

Just a tiny bit more history--During the reign of Cromwell or his Roundhead successors, the Puritan government in the MA Bay Colony was not interfered with and became very strict and strong. But when King Charles II was restored to the throne he naturally was opposed to that, and threatened to withdraw the Royal charters if they did not obey his rule. In particular he desired them to allow religious freedom to adherents of the official Church of England. The people of the Bay had had it their way far too long to agree to that; their whole motive in coming had been for their own Puritan government.

Bradstreet and Rev. John Norton, both of Ipswich, were sent to England to represent the Colonies in the Council debates. They returned in Sept. 1662 bringing word that the King had confirmed their patent, but expected them to take an oath of allegiance to the King, and that worship according to the Church of England must be allowed; also all persons of good and honest lives should be admitted to the Lord's Supper; and all people should be allowed to vote for Governor and Assistants.

These requirement did not meet with approval of all Puritan leaders. The King then sent over Commissioners who were received coldly, especially regarding use of the Book of Common Prayer. When the King was informed, he wrote that it was "evident those who governed the colony did believe that His Majesty had no jurisdiction over them, but....all persons must acquiesce" etc. He was not far wrong. There was an ocean separating them, and actually he was too busy with affairs--especially wars--on the continent to devote much energy to this small outpost. However, some colonists did think

*This is grown men only. Multiply by at least five per family for a population of over 4,000.

it important to pledge allegiance to the king. Seventy of them signed a long petition to this effect. Among the signers were Thomas Lowe and his friend Daniel Werner. Major Denison and Bradstreet were of this opinion. Samuel Symonds of Ipswich of Ipswich and Hathorne of Salem stood stiffly for chartered rights. Finally a non-committal reply was forwarded to the King. Happily for all the King manifested no resentment.

The date of wife and mother Margaret (Tod) Low's death has not been discovered. Her name has not been found in records in this country, but then neither have the records of the earliest grants of land. The youngest daughter, Sarah, was born about 1637, so it had to be after that.

Thomas married secondly a thrice-widowed lady a little older than he, Susanna (Stone)(Cutting) Kimball or Kemble, widow of Henry Kemble of Watertown, who had died in 1648. Later Watertown records show a Susanna Loe, administratrix of the estate of Henry Kemball. The Watertown historian wondered what relationship she bore to a John Loo of Boston who possibly was assisting her. (We now know the answer: he was her stepson.) After Thomas's death 8 September 1677, she returned to Watertown as he suspected she might, though he had made provision for son John to see after her.

It does not appear there were any children of the last marriage, they may have been too old for that. A 1977 issue of The American Genealogist (TAG 53:245) tells about Susanna's first and second marriages, husbands and children if anyone wants more details. She came from Great Bromley, Essex, England, only about 25 miles from Boxford, his old home, just beyond Colchester.

Thomas Low died in Ipswich 8 September 1677. His will was made 20 April, 1677. His wife Susanna was to have the things she brought with her at marriage, the use of the room in which he lay and of the things therein. His son John was to keep for her the cow which she liked best. "Also I give unto my wife one fourth part of her labor that she has Spunn both Lening & woolen, & Also she shall have her beere as she hath now & also use of the fire." John was to rear a shoat for her yearly, and she was to have a garden plot and land in which to sow half a peck of flax seed. She was to be paid 30 s. a year in such things as she needed and to have L5 to dispose of as she wished (at death). If she left John he was to pay her 40s. a year, to be sent to Boston or Charlestown. To son John, all land and housing in Ipswich. To son Thomas L30. To daughter Margaret L40 and to daughter Sarah L40, to be paid within two years of his death. To grandchildren Thomas Low L5, Margaret Davison L5, Sarah Safford L5, and Sarah Low L5, to be paid when they were 21 or on their marriage days. Residue to son John, executor. Wit: John Chute, Mary Chute. The inventory of simple things totalled L290 (Prob. Rec. Essex Co, III:175)

As previously stated, the first three children were born in Boxford, co. Suffolk, England, the last probably in Chebacco.

Children of Thomas Low, Sr., and Margaret (Tod) Low:

+(Deacon) Thomas	(8 May 1631-12 Apr 1712)	m.	4 Jul 1660	Martha Boreman
Margaret	(17 Jun 1632- 8 Jul 1668)		8 Apr 1657	Daniel Davison
John	(02 Mar 1634-bef. 1706)	1/	10 Dec 1661	Sarah Thorndike
		2/	bef 1674	Dorcas_____
Sarah	(ca 1637-after 1712)		ca 1661	John Safford

It is said Daniel Davison was later a Major General. John followed his father's occupation as a maltster, and it was he who assisted his elderly stepmother. Sarah's husband, John Safford, was but one person of that surname to marry Lows or Boremans. We follow (Deacon) Thomas, Jr.

(Deacon) Thomas Low was baptized 8 May 1631 at Groton next to Boxford, co. Suffolk, England, and came to Chebacco with his parents. On 4 July 1660 he married Martha Boreman, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Offin) Boreman.

Some sources say, mistakenly, that he married, secondly, a Mary Browne. That is rather impossible because our Martha was his widow, and survived him eight years. Thomas followed his father's occupation as a maltster and farmer. In the 17th century tea, coffee, or even milk had not yet become common household beverages. In fact, tea was so expensive that no one could afford it, had they even wanted it, until cheap tea was smuggled in. In this region, as in Old England, the whole family drank beer with their meals. It is doubtful most of was very strong--drunkenness was against the law in Ipswich. No doubt he and his late father, also his brother, John, did a thriving business in his malt house and believed he was supplying a commendable commodity to his townsmen. Moreover, the making of malt from barley was a process requiring knowledge, skill, and careful attention.

Thomas, Jr., purchased land in Chebacco from Daniel Rindge in 1664. Like his father, he also received a share of Plum Island that year. In 1668 both he and his wife, our ancestress Martha Low, came to the aid of a neighbor in trouble. They headed and both signed a petition in favor of Thomas Wells, accused of slanderous speeches against the "worshipful magistrates." In 1669 he was elected deputy marshall to the county court.

During the bloody and fierce seige of the Indians in 1675-6 in which for a time it seemed the whole Colony might be exterminated by the Indians--which came to be known as King Phillip's War--Thomas served in the Massachusetts Bay contingent under Major Appleton in the famous Rhode Island Swamp Fight, which finally

broke the power of the Indians along the coast. For that he received a Bounty Land Warrant in Narraganset Township #1. There were several of these Narragansett Townships in undeveloped areas, named for a tribe of Indians and their land, scene of the fighting. However, in this case as with many granted by the actual US government later, development of the bounty land sites or even the date of the award, came too late to help the soldiers, themselves, and went to their heirs. In this case the award in 1733, a generation after his death and located in what is now Buxton, Maine, was passed on to his son, Jonathan, "for his father's service."

During the time and place where Thomas lived, outside of being a minister or a magistrate, about the highest honor one could achieve was a religious one, to become a Deacon of the Church. The title became a part of your name from then on. You became a leader in your community. Thomas was made a deacon in 1679 and served in that capacity the rest of his life. He also became a selectman about the same time. He served on trial juries in 1676 and in 1680. The notes say he took the Freeman's Oath in 1682 but that seems rather too late, and possibly it was his son, Thomas III, who became a Freeman on that date.

During the much-written-about expedition of Sir William Phipps against Quebec, commencing in the early winter of 1690, Thomas filled in as parish clerk for Rev. John Wise, who was away as a chaplain for the troops. He probably served about two years in that capacity, as Sir William is said have returned during the witchcraft trials and been shocked at the state of affairs, since he personally did not believe in witches. Thomas's son David went along to Canada as a Sergeant in the expedition.

Both Thomas and Martha seem to have been endowed with unusual good sense and intelligence, and must have looked askance at the witchcraft hysteria that was sweeping the area in 1692. It was dangerous to speak out against it--even ministers who spoke out were hung. Nevertheless, both Martha and he testified in writing on a petition, signed also by several neighbors, that they could find no wrong with one of the accused, John Proctor, and his wife, and begged for leniency. The petition went unheeded. John Proctor, actually an exceptionally fine man, was executed, and his wife was spared only because she was pregnant, until the baby could be born. The baby came in January, but Gov. Phipps put a stop to the execution. In fact, he allowed no more hangings.

Thomas was overseer for the poor in 1698. Writer has not seen any copy, but it was reported that in 1900 a genealogist had a copy of a photograph of "the Old Low House in Essex, Massachusetts" built for this family. That person commented that he must have "been a wealthy, influential citizen" to have such a house.

(Deacon) Thomas Low died 12 April 1712. Martha survived him and died 22 January 1720, "in her 79th year." In his will of 17 June 1708, proved 5 May 1712, he calls himself, "of good understanding & sound memory, but ancient, crazey & infirm in body." He gives to his true and well beloved wife Martha, the lower room and the chamber of the new end of the house I now live in, with privilege of cellar, 200 weight of good pork, two good new milch cows to be well kept and maintained winter and summer for her use, 10 bushels Indian corn, one bushel wheat, 6 bushels malt, 14 lbs. sheeps wool, 12 lbs flax, firewood ready cut for a fire, a horse to ride on as she may have occasion, 10 bushels of apples, for the winter, and what apples she may have occasion for in the summer for her own use, two barrels of "cydar," and the garden at the end of the house; also ten shillings money yearly.

To his son Jonathan Low, the house in which Jonathan was then living, one-half the tillage and pasture land and the land bought of John Burnham. To his son Samuel Low, who had taken care of him and Martha, "all the housing, and common rights I now enjoy," except what was given to his mother; also the stock, tools of husbandry and carpenter's tools. To his son David Low, L100 in good merchantable pay.

To his daughters Martha Dodge, Joanna Dodge and Abigail Goodhue, 10s each (undoubtedly they had received their portions already); To daughter Sarah Low L30. Executors: sons Jonathan and Samuel Low. Overseers: Capt. William Goodhue, Nathaniel Rust, Jr. Witnesses: John Cogswell, Jr., Adam Cogswell, Nathaniel Low, Jr. (The will is in Essex Probate Records 310:427-9.)

Children of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Boreman) Low:

Thomas III	(14 Apr 1661-	8 Feb 1698)	m.	2 Dec 1687	Sarah Symonds
John		1663-	29 Nov 1695		bef 1690	Anna (Burnham?)
Jonathan	7 Jul 1665-			8 Mar 1693	Mary Thompson
David	14 Aug 1667-	2 Jun 1746		28 Dec 1699	Mary Lamb
+Martha	10 Mar 1669-			16 Nov 1694	Richard Dodge
Nathaniel	7 Jun 1672-	30 Jul 1695			age 23-unm.
Sarah		1674	aft 1714	int-6 Nov 1708	Nathaniel Webster
Samuel		1676-	6 Jun 1723			did he marry?
Johannah				1- 24 Jan 1699	Antipas Dodge
				int-2- 19 Sep 1708	Joseph Hale
Abigail	25 Apr 1687			int 31 Jan 1708	Joseph Goodhue

Thomas III's wife, Sarah Symonds, was daughter of Harlackenden Symonds, son of the very blue-blooded Deputy Gov. Samuel Symonds and his equally blue-blooded first wife. (writer is descended from Samuel S. and his second wife, but not through the Dodges. Samuel's third wife, Rebecca, willed "her grand daughter, Sarah Low, a silver porringer.)

We have some interesting notes about son David, the Sergeant in the expedition to Canada under Sir William Phipps. They arrived before Quebec 5 November 1690 and were repulsed with heavy losses. (That expedition was ill-prepared. They never should have undertaken it. They were armed mostly with cocky self-assurance against superbly disciplined French forces in an excellent military compound who could not believe their eyes when they saw those people coming at them. The English were swiftly dispatched with heavy losses.) However, David Low was a very brave and patriotic soldier. For his part he received a Bounty Land grant in New Hampshire which he turned over to his son David, Jr. in 1736.

The above son David's line was very brave. A son, Stephen who married a cousin Sarah Low, was killed at the Battle of Ticonderoga 8 July 1758 and a grandson was in the Revolutionary War.

We don't want to go too deeply into the lives of the children from whom we are not descended. Our ancestor is Martha Low who married our Richard Dodge III. To find out more about her and her Dodge children, see Volume I, Dodge Family. Incidentally, Antipas Dodge, husband of her sister Johannah, was first cousin to her husband Richard.

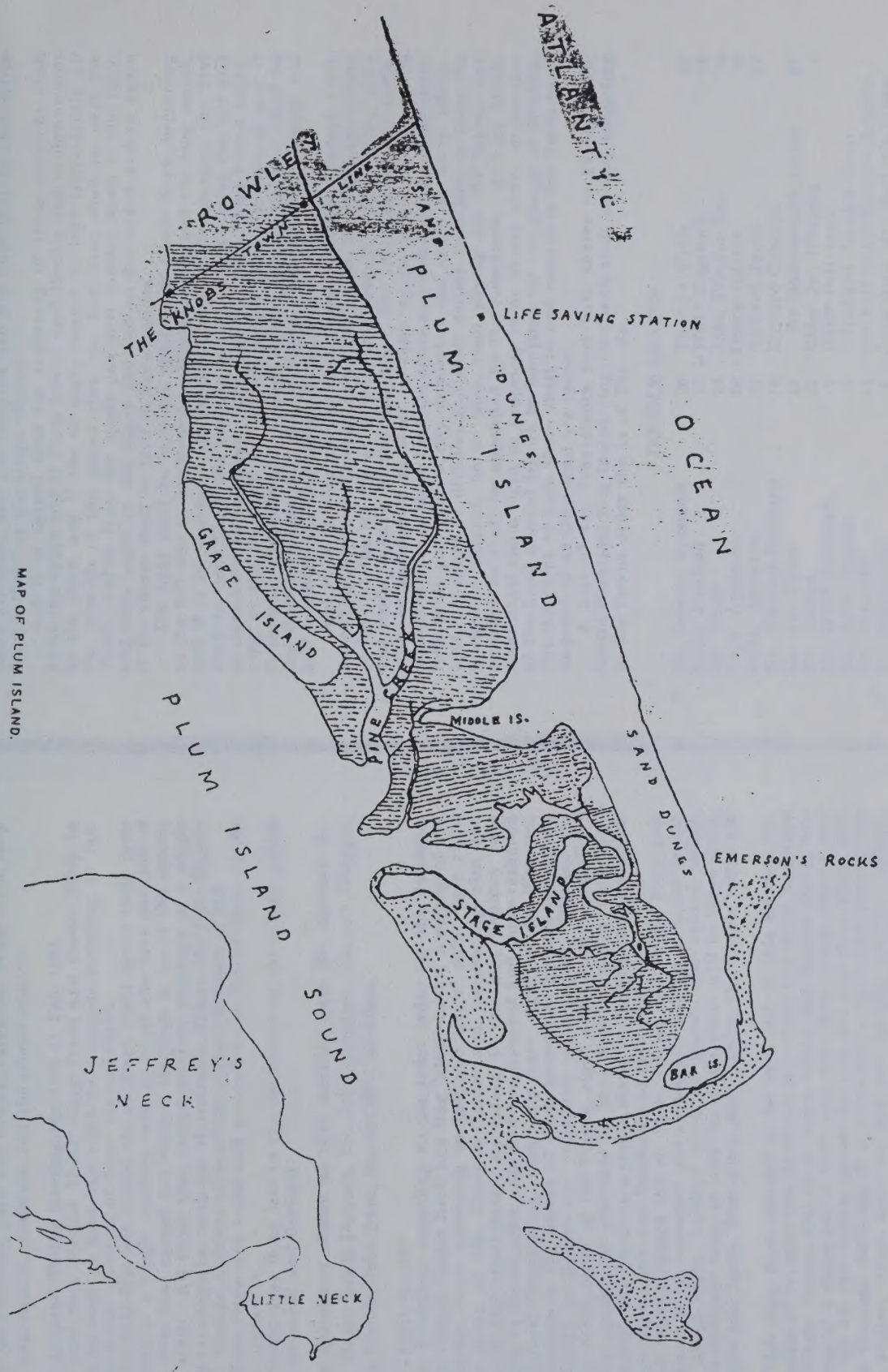
Our Martha (Low) Dodge was named for her mother, Martha (Boreman) Low. We can tell, reading between the lines, that her mother was a highly intelligent, kind and caring, and much-loved woman.

The next step is to tell about the BOREMAN ancestors of Thomas Low, Jr.'s daughter, Martha Low and his wife, Martha Boreman.

First, maybe you will enjoy the little Ipswich Historical Society pages from their publication #22, telling about those who received shares on Plum Island.

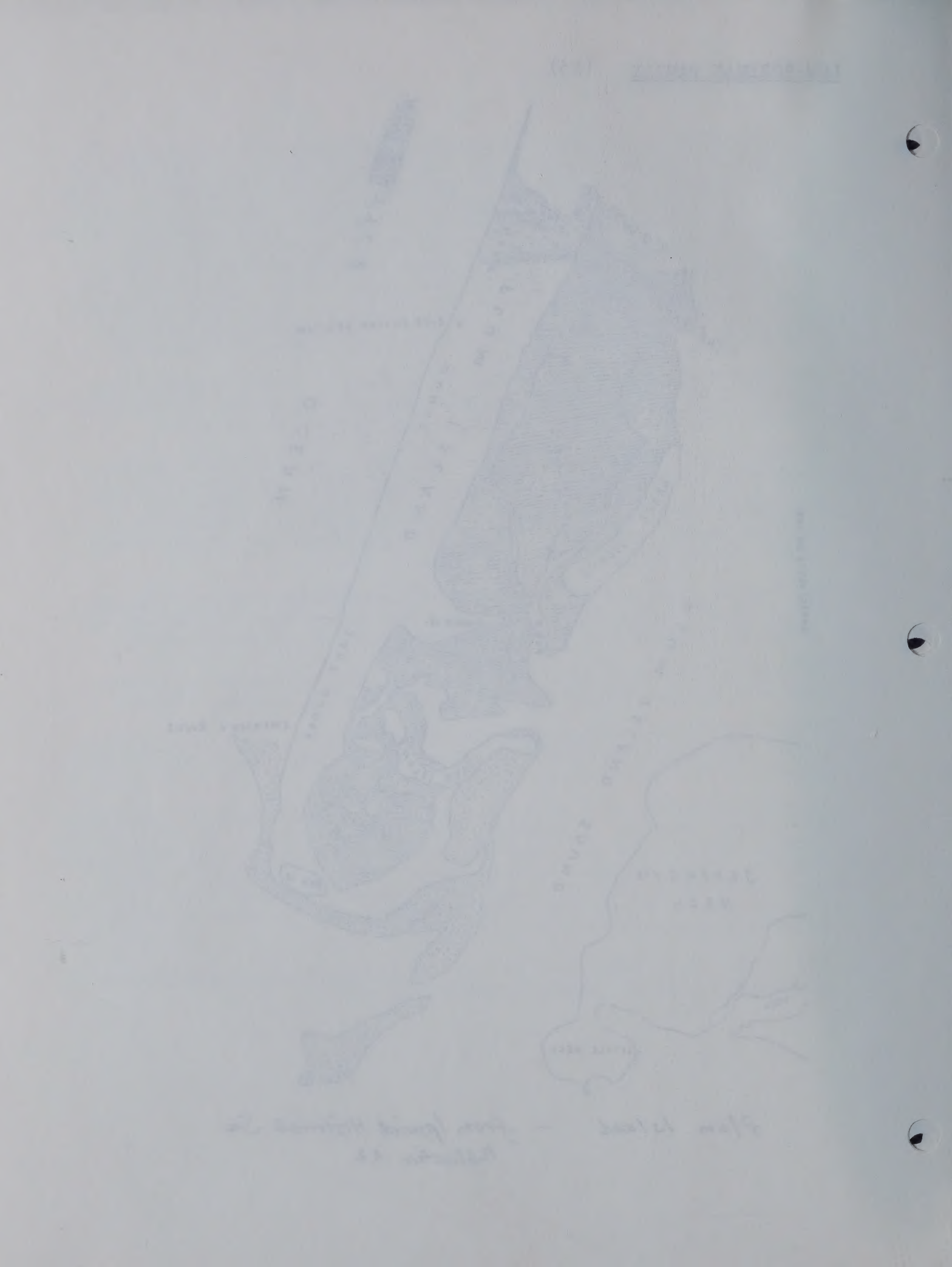
Thomas Low received a share and a half. Thomas Boreman received two shares meaning, I suppose, that he was richer. Also receiving double shares were our Dodge relatives William Cogswell and Thomas Burnham, also Burnham-related George Giddings, Thomas Andrews, and our Averill ancestors Dep. Gov. Symonds, Daniel Epes, and John Whipple. There are check marks before the names of other ancestors and relatives receiving shares.

The reader will thus realize that we had many ancestors living in ancient Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony!



MAP OF PLUM ISLAND.

Plum Island - from Ipswich Historical Soc. Publication 22



ion was based, was characteristic of the spirit of the time. It was a money qualification, pure and simple, exception being made only for the magistrates, ministers, and the school master.

The generall Towne meeting the 14th of Feb. 1664

1. Voted that Plumbe Iland, Hogg Iland and Castle Neck be devyded to such as have the right to commons acording to law acording to the pportion of foure six and eight.

2. All that doe not exceed six shillings eight pence their pson and estate in a single country rate, to be of the first devision of 4th all them that exceed not sixteen shillings to be of the second sort of sixth. All those that exceed sixteene shillings in a single Country rate together with our Maiestrates, Elders, Mr. John Rogers and Mr. Thomas Andrews to be of the highest devision of 8th.

3. John Gage was voted and granted to be one of them of the middle number

4. Voted that it be left to the Selectmen to have those places viewed messered and devyded

The Selectmen chosen at that meeting were Mr. Samuell Symonds, Major Gen'll Denison, Mr. John Appleton, Cornett Whipple, Ensigne French, John Dane, Deacon Will. Goodhue.

April 10:1665

The Selectmen according to the town order for the devission of Plum Island, Castle Neck and Hog Island taking a survey of the Inhabitants which according to law and the s^{d} order have right to any share of the Common Lands and considering also the estates of the Inhabitants, as valued in the last Country rate according to the sd order; doe find two hundred and three reckoned and allowed Inhabitants, that may have right to the Comons, whose names or the names of their tenants at present inhabiting their Lands or Houses are registered on a paper. Whereof according to the order of the Towne, eight and twenty are to have a double share, and seaventie to have a share and a halfe, and one hundred and five have a single share, so that the whole number of single shares are two hundred and sixty six.

our family = ancestor = relative

And having caused the sd Plum Island and Castle Neck and Hog Island to be surveyed and measured, they have found in the whole about eight hundred acres of marsh and upland beside beaches and gall^{d} hills, so that the single share will be three acres, the share and halfe, four acres and a halfe, the double share six acres.

Which they have ordered to be layd out in this manner viz. one double share, next two devisions of a share and halfe, and then three single shares, and so to begin again, one double share, two devisions of a share and a halfe and then three single shares, and so on till all the double shares be run out and then there will remain fourteen devisions of a share and a halfe and twenty one single shares, which shall be laid out in this manner, namely, one devision of a share and a halfe and one single share, till all the share and half devisions be layd out and the seaven remaining single shares to be layd out one after the other.

Which divisions being layd out as above sd, It is ordered they shall be shared by lott in this manner, there shall be eight and

twenty lotts for the deviding of the double shares, and seaventy lotts to be putt by themselves for the dividing of the share and halfe divisions, and one hundred and five lotts putt by themselves for the dividing the single shares.

And it is agreed that the beginning of these divisions shall be at the upper end of Plum Island next Rowley and so downwards to the Barr, and if the sd share cannot be layd conveniently all the breadth of the island then the beginning shall be next the Beach, and so from the upper end next Rowley down to the Barr, and then begin at the upper end and so downward and so again if the shares shall be layd in three ranges.

The next shall be layd out shall be at Castle Neck, beginning at the hill and so downward to Wigwam Hill and the long marsh, and if it be convenient to lay the shares in two ranges, the first shall be next the Pines and the second to begin next the hill and so downward to the River. The last shall be at Hog Island beginning at the Westerly end and so to the East side thereof and if it be most convenient to be layd in two ranges, the first shall be the Southerly side, and then to begin again at the Westerly end and to divide the Northerly side of the sd Island.

And it is further agreed that Cornet Whipple Robert Lord, John Leighton and Thomas Lovel shall take the first opportunity to lay out the sd shares in manner aforesaid, which having done and made knowne to the Selectmen, the Inhabitants shall forthwith be summoned to meet to take up their shares by lott as afores^{d}. And then those that are above appointed to lay out the divisions shall goe upon a day appointed and share to every inhabitant, his share or division and shall deliver unto him or them the possession thereof, he or they, then paying for the laying out, so much as shall be appointed by the Selectmen. And no Inhabitant shall claim right or propriety in or to any share or devision of the Land aforesd before he has payd for the charge of dividing, but the right of such share shall be and remain in the Town to be disposed of as they shall see cause.

A List of the Inhabitants that have shares in Plum Island, Castle Neck and Hog Island (together with their shares) according to the Towne order the 14 of Feb. '64.

DOUBLE SHARES

✓	Mr. Samuel Symonds	26	Thomas Wells		17
	Major Denison	12	✓ Will^{m} Cogswell		16
	Mr. Wade	25	John Proctor Sen.		3
	Capt. Appleton	20	- Georg Gittins		9
	Leift. Appleton	23	Richard Jacob		13
	Mr. Richard Hubbard	10	Edward Coborne		
	Mr. Jo: Paine	18	Mr. Saltonstall's farme		27
	Mr. Cobbet	22	- Elder Jo: Whipple		5
	Mr. Will^{m} Hubbard	7	Will^{m} Pritchett		
	Mr. John Rogers	6	Richard Jacob's farm		
	Mr. Tredwell	14	one half to ye Widdow Roberts		1
✓	Mr. Booreman	4	John Airs. Mr. Norton's farms		
	Thos: Bishop	8	Mr. Bar		25
	Will^{m} Goodhue	2	- Mr. Epes		24
–	Mr. Thomas Andrews	28	The Mil and House		21
✓	Thomas Burnam	11	Elder Paine		19

SHARE AND A HALFE

Symon Tuttle	8	Henry Bennet	45
Richard Shatswell	38	Symon Tompson	46
Robert Day	22	John Browne Sen.	7
Thomas Hart Sen.	14	John Fuller	6
Edward Alline		Will[m] Fellows	58
Mr. Paine's farm	17	Richard Brabrook	
Richard Kimbal	43	Wid. Haffield's farme	56
Mr. Will[m] Norton	18	Robert Crose	60
John Wooddam	16	John Burnam	55
Samuel Varnham	24	Cornelius Waldo	
Thomas Lovel	36	Cogswel's farme	61
Nathaniel Piper	65	John Andrews	52
Mr. Wilson	20	Will[m] Story	62
Mr. Baker	54	Edward Brag	29
Thomas Newman Sen.	23	Thomas Low Sen.	26
Francis Wainwright	28	Robert Coborne	47
Jacob Perkins	13	Nathaniel Adams	70
John Newmarsh	27	John Adams	41
Richard Smith	12	Thomas Safford	37
John Perkins	2	John Kimball	48
Sergt. Thos. Clarke	30	Robert Wallis	66
Robert Peirse	9	Ensign Howlett	59
Thomas Knolton	4	Allen Perly	50
Mr. Ezekiel Rogers	33	James How Sen.	5
Reginald Foster	10	Georg Farrow	53
Daniel Warner	51	Jeremy Jewett	39
Ensign French	11	Nathaniel Elithrop	49
Edward Lummas	31	Moses Bradstreet	3
Cornet John Whipple	34	Twiford West	35
John Whipple Jun.	15	Mr. Samuel Rogers	60
John Warner		Mr. John Denison	44
Elder Whipple's farm	1	Thomas Kimbal	57
Anthony Potter	40	Aaron Pengry	67
Robert Kinsman Jun.	42	Moses Pengry, Mr. Paine	64
John Leigh Sen.	21	Mr. Nathaniel Rogers	19
John Dane	25	Samuel Pod	68
Nathaniel Emerson: farme	32	John Gage	63

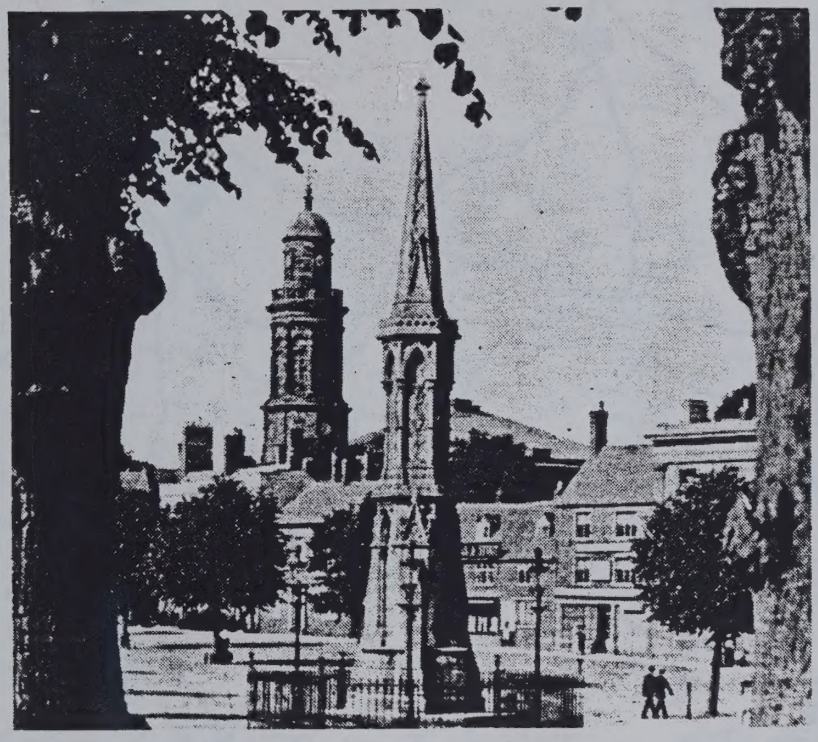
SINGLE SHARES

Hanniel Bosworth	77	Mr. Russell	31
Thomas Smith	60	Joseph Browne	67
Caleb Kimbal	44	John Browne Jun.	30
Marke Quilter	17	Robert Low Sen.	98
John Leedes, Jo: Kimbal	16	John Edwards,	
John Brewer	58	Mr. Vincent	47
John Denison	91	Michael Crecy	100
Robert Whitman	33	John Gaines	1
Walter Roper	7	John Newman	46
Georg Smith	10	Giles Birdley	105
Edward Chapman	5	Francis Jordan	102
Robert Lord Jun.	27	Thomas Harris	6
Andrew Peters	19	James Chute	28
Robert Collins	43	Obadiah Wood	92
John Caldwell	3	John Kendricke	2

Will[m] Buckley	65	Reinold Foster Jun.	70
Sam: Taylor	56	Thomas Varney	86
Will[m] Hodskin	66	John Chote: Thos. Bishop	88
Bennet Pulsifer	55	John Jewett	75
Thomas Lord	82	Will[m] Whitred, Jo. Perkins	81
Robert Dutch	94	Nicolas Marrable	89
John Annable	8	Currimacke	22
Andrew Hodges	32	Joseph Goodhue	49
Jacob Foster	38	John Ringe, Brag	36
Job Bishop, Mr. Appleton	79	Will[m] Searle	96
Samuel Graves	52	Phineas Clarke Sen.	20
John Watt	51	Samuel Younglove Jun.	11
John Pinder	37	Will[m] Merchant	23
John French	25	Phillip Fowler	4
Will[m] White	63	Robert Kinsman Sen.	84
Thomas Wilson	48	Will[m] Fellows, Mr. Saltonstall	71
John Sparke, Thos: Bishop	74	Thomas Whitred	24
Henry Archer, Mr. Symonds	18	Samuel Pod	73
Thos. Wayte Osgood		Elder Paine's farme	93
Edmund Bridges	80	John Leighton, Maxy Juett	
John Smith, Mr. Appleton	95	to have this	59
Widdow Quilter	34	Ed Neland	83
Symon Stacey	40	James How Jr.	99
Will[m] Gutterson	50	Widdow Metcalfe	
Thomas French	97	Thos. Metcalfe	
Joseph Whipple	42	John Dane	
John Safford	54	Serg. Jacobs' farme	
Jeremy Belcher	78	Jo. Newmarsh, for Hardy's house	
Samuel Younglove Sen.	26	John Newman Jr. (ho. Rog Lan-	
Thomas Manning	62	cton)	
Samuel Aires	39	Neh Abbott — 3a. adj. Good How.	
Nathaniel Ross	64	Kilicres Ross, Mr. Symonds	
Ezekiel Woodward	101	John Hassall	
Joseph Reading	41	Daniell Hovey	
Samuel Hunt	45	Tho. Clarke, taner	
Will[m] More	14	Corpll Andrews at Averill's Hill (✓)	
Usewel Wardwell	68	Ed Heard hath Archers	
Daniel Hovey	6	Aron Pingry	
Thomas Emerson	107	Serg[t] Tho: Waite	
Isaiah Wood	53	Joseph Fellows hath Jo. Ayres	
Robert Fitch	9	John Gidding	
Widdow Lea	106	Thos. Gidding	
John Marshall, Brabrook	85	Thomas Burnam Jun. for Jr.	
Will[m] Marshall, Scot	87	Belcher's farme, 2 acres in lieu	
Thomas Stacey farme	21	of single share	
John Cogswel	12	Liberty for firewood	
John Knolton	15	. . . . and one cow	
Samuel Ingals	76	John Knowlton	
Thomas Low Jun.	35	Obadiah Bridges	
Daniel Davison, Hubbard	69	John Frurke?	
Alexander Tompson, Whipple	29	John Dutch	
John Ross, Wardwell	103	Giles Cowes	
Will[m] Reyner	104	Sam Dutch	
Abram Foster	90	John Grow	
Isack Foster	57	Steeven Crose	
Henry Batchelor	13		

Banbury Cross, immortalized in nursery rhyme, was restored after its destruction in religious warfare

EWING GALLOWAY



Ride a cock-horse to Banbury Cross
To see a fine lady upon a white horse -
With rings on her fingers
And bells on her toes,
She shall make music wherever she goes.

BANBURY, municipal borough and market town, S central England, Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell River; 15 miles N of Bicester; 86 miles NW of London. Here was the famed "Banbury Cross," immortalized in nursery rhyme. It was destroyed during religious warfare, but has since been restored. Banbury is in the center of a rich agricultural district, surrounded by nursery gardens. The celebrated "Banbury cake" —a pastry similar to American mince pie—has had a reputation since 1608. There are Roman remains, and the ruins of a castle built in 1125. Industries include the manufacture of agricultural implements, furniture, electrical apparatus, aluminum goods, bricks and tiles, sacking, ropes, woolen goods, and girdles; and there are breweries. Pop. about 15,000.

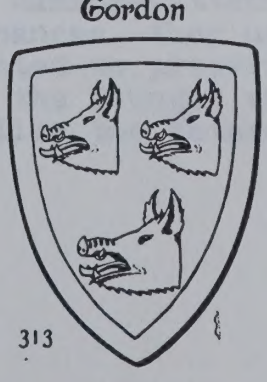
The boys and girls in our Boreman Family sang this little nursery rhyme almost 500 years ago, for they lived at Banbury near the cross, which is still there! This description of Banbury is from the American Peoples Encyclopedia. They must have baked Banbury cake at their nice farm home near this ancient city founded by the Romans.

Section of modern highway map of England. Our Boreman family lived at Banbury and Claydon, Oxfordshire, near top of map.

CLAYDON CHURCH.

Our Boreman and Carter Families attended services at this church from the 1500's onward. The parish register here commences in 1569, and shows baptisms of the babies, as well as marriages and burials.

AT RIGHT - neither of these coats of arms belonged to our family--shown only to demonstrate that some families were named for or claimed the wild "bore" as a namesake or mascot. Writer wonders if that applies to the Boreman name as well.



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314

The roots of our BOREMAN FAMILY were not known until a Victorian maiden lady, Charlotte Goldthwaite, 8th generation descendant in the Connecticut branch of the Boardman family, as it is now called, made an extended trip abroad to search all the British Archives and parish records. Her ancestor, Samuel Boreman, living in Ipswich in 1641, received a letter from his mother, Julian Boreman, before settling later in Wethersfield CT.

The letter passed down in the family over the centuries and turned red with age. It was treated as a relic at first, called "the old red letter." The return address was undecipherable, "(--)don." Every time an "expert" tried to decipher the word he was wrong. Obrydon? or?? An early 19th century uncle wrote many letters to English parishes and other resources and received some replies but died without organizing his data, so that Charlotte had to start fresh.

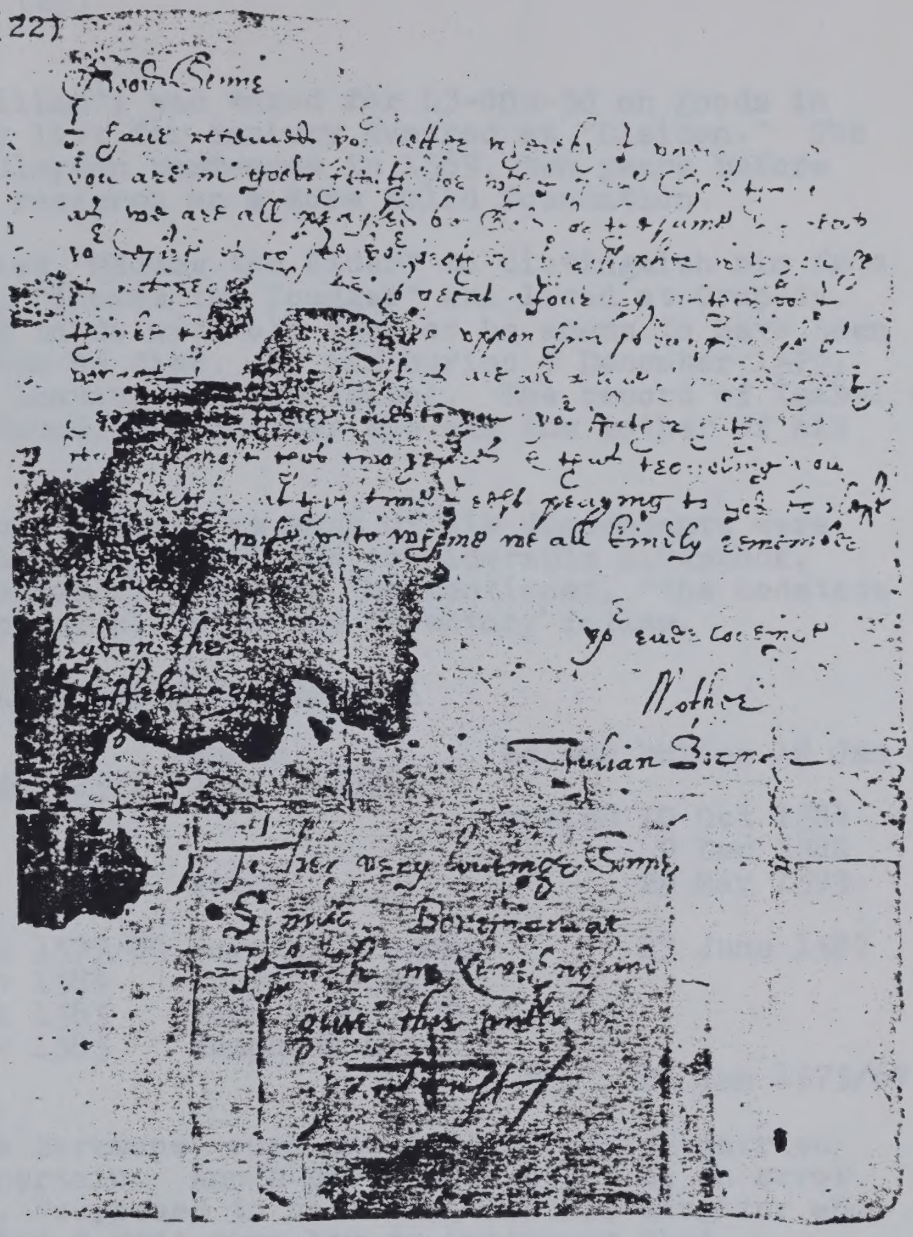
This determined and bright lady was successful. The journal of her search is very entertaining but too long to tell here so you might want to read her book, for she published her findings as the "Boardman Genealogy" in 1895, happy that she had not only traced her line back to 1525 A.D. but our Thomas Boreman's as well, for Samuel and Thomas were cousins--and not just on their fathers' side but their mothers' as well, for Julian Carter Boreman (of the letter) and Elizabeth Carter Boreman, Thomas's mother, were sisters.

William Boreman[1] who was taxed in Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 1525 is believed to be ancestor of the American Family. He paid 40s 7d taxes on his goods in a Lay Subsidy list for Banbury Hundred in 16 Henry VIII. Lay subsidies, raised at irregular intervals, were revenue for the monarchy. "Hundreds" were taxable units--supposedly originally an area capable of raising 100 fighting men, or 100 whatever, it was a little fuzzy. Perhaps the nearest analogy is an American-type county. They were called "lay" subsidies because clergy, monasteries, church land--very extensive in those days--before Henry expropriated it--was not taxed. Henry's wars were so expensive they required a lot of subsidizing.

This man was the only Boreman in the Banbury or wide surrounding area of towns, though a generation later there were five of them. Chances are, if anybody ever figures our who his own father and grandfather were, that person will be named either William or John or Thomas, for they had a very curious naming-pattern. Child mortality must have been high, so taking no chances, they named at least two children the first name they wanted to preserve in their line, e.g., William the Elder and William the Younger were brothers, perhaps named for a still-older William the father.

Letter of Mrs. Julian Boreman from Claydon, England to her Son Samuel in Ipswich, Mass. 5 Feb 1641

(Julian's sister Elizabeth (Carter) Boreman was mother of our Thomas Boreman, Samuel's cousin.)



Good Sonne

I have received yo[r] letter whereby I understand that you are in good health for w[ch] I give God thankes as we are all praysed be God for the same: whereas yo[r] desire is to see yo[r] brother Christopher with you he is not provided for so great a Journey neither doe I thinke that he dare take uppon him so dangerouse a voyage yo[r] Five Sisters are all alive & in good health & remember theire loves to you yo[r] Father hath been dead allmost this two yeares & thus troubling you noe further at this time I rest praying to God to blesse you & yo[r] wife unto whome we all kindly remember o[r] loves/

yo[r] ever loveinge
Mother
Julian Borman

[ ]ydon the
5[th] of February
1641

To hervery lovinge Sonne
Samuel Boreman at
Ipswich in New÷England
give this with
Trust/

Thomas Boreman[2] (William[1]) was taxed for L3-00s-3d on goods in the 1546 Lay Subsidy list for Banbury Hundred at "Cleidon." The parish register at Claydon commences in 1569, ten years before his death, and puts research on a more solid foundation.

This Thomas was called "Thomas the Elder" to distinguish him from his younger brother, "Thomas the Younger" who lived at Cropedy. The name had nothing to do with old age, as he seems to have been between 50 and 60 when he died. He was buried 9 December 1579, in the church yard, leaving a widow Isabel. The record of Isabel's death has not been found, nor whether she was the mother of his nine children.

Thomas may have been a cooper, as many of his descendants were; besides all the farming equipment and considerable livestock, he possessed many woodworking tools. He mentioned, "the bedstede I made myself." Copy of his will and inventory follow.

Children of Thomas (and Isabel?) Boreman:

+ William	m.		Annis_____	He was buried 10 Jan 1613
Cicely(Sisley)	8 May 1576		John Russell	
Christopher				Buried 10 Oct 1584
John				" 9 Dec 1588
Thomas the elder			Alice_____	" 29 May 1593
Thomas the younger				
	m. 16 Feb 1579/80		Dorothy Gregory	" 13 June 1587
Elizabeth	17 Nov 1584		Thomas Symkins	
Joane	10 Jun 1585		John Mason, OR	
	24 Nov 1585		Humphrey Welch	
Ann				" 21 Jan 1575/6?

There were two Joane Boremans, ours and another. Which married which husband is uncertain. Ann's death date might be an error, as genealogy states, "supposed to have been another daughter who died before her father."--not sure how to interpret that.

THE WILL OF THOMAS BOREMAN OF CLAYDON, 1576.

In the name of god amen. The thirde daie of Aprill in the yeare of our lord god 1576 I Thomas Borman of Cleidon in the county of oxford the peculier of Cropredie of Diocese of Lincolne beinge wholl & perfecte of mynde & memory Doe constitute & make this my laste will & testamente in maner & forme as followethe First I bequeathe my sowle to Allmighty god & my bodye to be buriede in the church yard of Cleidon. Itm I geve unto the mother churche of lincolne iiij*d*. Itm I geve unto the churche of Cleidon vi*d*. Itm I geve unto the poore mennes Boxe of Cleidon iiij*d*. Itm I geve and bequeathe unto Sisley my dawghter my maultgarner Itm a greate platter a lytle platte a coffer standinge at my bedsyde & my greateste poañe paiyinge unto Elyzabethe my dawghter in money vi*s*. viij*d*. Itm I geve & Bequeathe unto Elizabethe my dawghter A browne heafer a greate platter a litle plattere a paire of sheets & the coffer at Sysley her bedsyde Itm I geve & bequeathe unto Joane my daw-

ghter a Blacke hecfer the leaste poañe a peawter Dishe A saucer and a paire of Sheets Itm I geve & bequeathe unto John my sonne a blacke hawked hecfer A table boarde a bedstede I made myself A coffer in the iñer chamber w^th^oute hendges Itm I geve & bequeathe unto Williā myne eldest sonne my greateste spitte Itm I geve and bequeathe unto Christopher my sonne A chafer Itm I geve & bequeathe unto the elder Thomas my sonne my 3 biggiste nawgers* an overthwarte sawe & myne oddes Itm I give & bequeathe unto John russell my two leaste nawgers Itm Detts due to be paide unto Robert Colman of Rodway xxx*s* Itm unto John Russell xxxiij*s*. Itm I geve & bequeathe unto Isabell my wieffe ij kyne one horsse a bedde a mattrice ij paire of Sheets A blanket a bolster a coverlet. The reste of my goodes unbequethed moveable & unmoveable my will my Detts & funerals Discharged I geve & bequeathe unto Isabell my wieffe & Thomas Bormā the younger my sonne whom I Doe Joyntley make my full executores To oversee that this my will be trulye performed I doe desyer Williā Borman & Christopher Bormā my sonnes & they to have theire costes & charges borne at all tymes when they shall neede to travayle herein of myne owne goods

finis

Theese are witnesses: Nicholas Sickes, Williā Hatten and Christopher Polley curate & writer herof

Exhibited May 2, 1580.

*A more correct spelling of the word than our present *auger*, which according to Webster is a corruption of the original *naugar*.

INVENTORY

The true inventorye of the goods & cattells of Thomas Borman of Cleidon in the peculiar & parrishe of Cropredy & County of Oxford Taken the fourthe day of January in the yeare of our lord god 1579 (80) as followeth

Imprimis A horse		x*s*.	
Itm two hecferes*		iij*li*.	
" one blacke cowe		xxxj*s*.	viij*d*.
" a nother cowe		xx*s*.	
" a hecfer		xiij*s*.	iiij*d*.
" the corne in the barne		iiij*li*.	
" iij skore pigges		x*s*.	
" pease		x*s*.	
" the hey		iij*li*.	
" a carte, two plowes, harrowes, plowe tymber & plowcheares		xliij*s*.	iiij*d*.
" the woad hoffells,† hurdles and all other trumpery wood		xlvi*s*.	viij*d*.
" in the kytchyn a maultmill, two fatts, two bradirons & other thyngs there		xxj*s*.	
" one great spitte			xx*d*.
" a chafer		xj*s*.	viij*d*.
" brasse and pewter		xx*s*.	
" a garner		xj*s*.	viij*d*.
" in the hall a cubbord		v*s*.	
" a table benche, a forme, dishe pens, stooles, Dishes trumpery		iij*s*.	iiij*d*.
" certayne Bords abowte the hall		ij*s*.	
" iiij cushens			viij*d*.
" a lyttle spitte, a byll, hatchets, cobberds, pickforks, a ladder, muckforks & rakes w^th^ other thyngs			iiij*d*.
" a sythe & iij hoocks			xx*d*.
Itm a candlesticke			vi*d*.
" A Sawe, nawgers, oddes,* bellowes, lanthorne, a boultinge whiche† and a kever‡		x*s*.	
" a Saltinge troffe w^th^ other cowpery ware§ and other smale thyngs in the same howse		xv*s*.	
" in his chambre iij bedsteeds		iij*s*.	
" iij coffers‖		iiij*s*.	
" two old chests, Baskets, formes & other implements in the chambre moveable		iij*s*.	iiij*d*.
" a mattrice, iij pillowes, iij hillings of twilly,¶ ij blankets		xx*s*.	
" eight payre of sheets, two table clothes, fowre napkins, two towells, wyth paynted clothes & other small thyngs		xxvi*s*.	viij*d*.
" his apparrell one hatt, one night cappe, ij coats, ij Jerkyns, ij Trusses, ij payre of hose, iij sherts & one payre of showes			
	Sum̄a xxvij*li*.	v*s*.	ij*d*.

The praisers hereof
felix carter** &
Williā Hatten

* Heifers. † Wood hovels or sheds.

* Adze.

† Bolting Hutch, the wooden receptacle into which meal is sifted.

‡ Kever (Kyver or Kiver), a kind of shallow tub.

§ Cowperyware (also copery), barrels, tubs, etc.— things made by a cooper. ‖ Chests.

¶ Hilling, a coverlet; Hilling of twilly, a twilled coverlet.

**Felix Carter who here appears as one of the appraisers of Thomas Boreman's estate, was then a young man, not long married, whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, then about five years old, became the mother of Thomas Boreman, the emigrant to Ipswich, while another daughter, not yet born, was the mother of Samuel Boreman of Wethersfield.

William[3] (Thomas[2] William[1])Boreman was obviously named for his grandfather. He married Annis (_____) who died about 1603 after the children were grown. Two of the children, John and Alice, married children of the old curate, Christopher Polley, who had written his father's will (see previous page). In fact, it appears the youngest son was named Christopher in his honor. Probably in old age William and Annis made their home with their oldest son Thomas, our ancestor. John and family may also have lived in the same residence, which must have been commodious.

William was strictly a husbandman (farmer) but in even more comfortable circumstances than his father had been. His will was made out December 1610, he being sick, but he lived another two years and was buried 10 January 1612/3, aged probably about 60. His will was drawn up by the curate William Sanderson who succeeded Polley. William and Annis were grandparents of Thomas of Ipswich.

Children of William and Annis (_____) Boreman:

+Thomas	m. 2 Feb 1595/6		Elizabeth Carter bur 9 Mar 1628
Nicholas			moved away?
William			"
John	25 Jun 1593		Elizabeth Polley
Annis			_____Claridge
Alice	1/25 Oct 1584		Walter Polley
	2/		_____ Brown
Jone	bapt 20 May 1570	27 Sep 1596	Edward Heynes
Christopher	16 Jan 1572/3		moved away?

WILL OF WILLIAM BOREMAN OF CLEYDON, 1610.

In the name of God Amen the xii daye of December 1610 I William Borman of Cleydon in the Countie of Oxford husbandman sicke in bodye but p'fecte minde & memorye, thanks be given unto Allmightie God, do ordayne & make this my last will & testament in maner & forme following. First I bequeath my soule unto Allmightie God my maker & redemer by whose merritts deathe & passion I trust to be saved & by no other meanes & my body to be buried in the church or church yard of Cleydon at the will of my executors. And as concerning my worldly goods I gyve & bequeath them in manner & fourme following. First I gyve & bequeath to the repayre of the church in Cleydon thre shillings & foure pence. Itm I give to these poore men herein named vid. a pece that is to saye to William Dun, William Wadye, John Kylbe, John Francklyn, John Clyfford, Christopher Homes, Thomas Bowler, & Leonard Bradford to Annis Stockly, Francys Shakerly & Alice Grenewood ijd. a pece. Itm I gyve to ev'ye of my god children hereunder named vid. a pece that is to say to William Pratt, William Ellys, John Edmonds, William Claridge, John Poley, Elizabeth Nichols & Hester Gyldinge & to William Borman my Godson one shepe. Item my will is & uppon condicōn that Thomas Borman my sonne do p̄mitt & suffer my executo' in this my will named to have take & enjoye all & singular my moveable goods chattels & cattell which I now have in my possession in that part of my Tenement wherein I & my sayd sonne Thomas do dwell, then my will is these condicōns beinge pform̄ed I do gyve unto my sayd sonne Thomas Borman these pc̄ells of goods following that is to saye the

Cubberd the Table the malte myll the furnace the Doo kevers* the yeelinge fatt & meshinge lome† & the greate (s)pitt which be in his use & possession & also I gyve & bequeath unto my said son Thomas Borman his children the fyve poundes which he oweth me to be equallye divided amonge them & also I gyve to his wyffe one payre of Sheetes & X*s*. Item I gyve to my sonne Nicholas Borman three poundes ten shillings a cowe a payre of sheetes & the brewing kettle & the presse. I give unto Christopher Borman my sonn xx*s*. I give unto William Borman my sonne xx*s*. I give unto Annys Clarridge my daughter two shepe & one payre of sheets & xx*s*. I gyve unto Alice Browne my daughter one cowe & xx*s*. I give unto Jone Heynes my daughter two sheepe & one payre of sheetes also I gyve unto my daughter Heynes her children equally to be divided amongst them xx*s*. I gyve unto Annys Blackwell my servante one sheepe. The rest of all & singular my goods Chattells Cattells money plate armor & weapons I gyve & bequeathe unto John Borman my sonne whome I ordayne & make my sole & onely executor of this my last will & Testament revoking all former wills by me made whatsoever in witness hereof I have here signed this with my mark the daye and yeare fyrst above written

Witnesses Charles Hatten
Willm Sanderson

Proved April 13, 1613.

* Doo kever, the kever or shallow tub in which the dough was mixed
† Lome, a tub.

An Inventorie taken of the goods of William Borman of Cleydon in the County of Oxford, husbandman deceased praysed by Thomas Nicholls and Charles Hatten this xth day of January 1612.

In the hall			
Imprimis a powdering troughe		ii*s*.	
Itm a chese presse with other implements			xvi*d*.
" one chayre & two stoles			xvi*d*.
" the bigger kettle, the little kettle, a pitch pan, a skillet & a frying pan		iiij*s*.	vi*d*.
" two kevers, a little forme & a strike bag			xviiij*d*.
" two payles			xij*d*.
In the ov^{r} chamber			
Itm a bedstead & a paynted clothe over it		ij*s*.	vi*d*.
" 2 syves & an old tub			vi*d*.
" a chese fleres with poste, a chese rack & a little old whele		ij*s*.	vi*d*.
In the lowe chamber			
" 3 coffers		vi*s*.	
" a cobberd with a frame on the top of it		iiij*s*.	
" a presse		ij*s*.	
" 3 barrells & the stell they stand uppon, 2 bords, a cherme & a powdring tub		ix*s*.	
" one pewter platter, 2 pewter Dishes, one pewter Candlestick, & one brasen candlesticks, eight spones & one salte		iiij*s*.	vi*d*.
" one Spit, one Cobhiron, a payre of bellowes & a payre of pott hookes			xvi*d*.
" one fether bed, 7 blankets, 3 bolsters & 3 pillowes		xxxiiij*s*.	
" 3 keverlets		xv*s*.	
" one bedsted, a truckell bed & a forme		ij*s*.	vi*d*.
" 5 payre of sheets		xx*s*.	
" 3 pillow beres, 4 napkins, 2 Towells, a Wallet wth other lynnen		v*s*.	vi*d*.
" an olde woll bed		ij*s*.	
Itm 2 shelves, 3 drincking potts, a disson of trenchers, 2 wooden platte^{rs}, a Sybole* a spice mortar, an erthen pan with other small implements		xvi*s*.	
" 7 kushions		ij*s*.	iiij*d*.
In the yard			
" the hey & pese		xx*s*.	
" two bease†	iiij*li*.	vi*s*.	viij*d*.
In the house of Thomas Bormā			
" a table, one cobberd & a pen cobberd		v*s*.	
In the kitchen of the sayd howse			
" a malt myll, a furnace, 2 kevers, the Doo kever & one other kever an old lome & a Tunning dish.		xxiiij*s*.	
In the howse of John Borman			
" 2 lomes, a flasket, a wodden platter, a little kever with other small implements		vi*s*.	vi*d*.
" 2 erthen panns, an erthen pot & 2 boulters			xij*d*.
" a brasse pott, a kettle, a chafing dish & vi peces of pewter		xiij*s*.	
" a certayne pcell of chese & one coffer		viij*s*.	
" a pcell of woll	iij*li*.		
" the shepe	v*li*.		x*s*.
" 2 Bease	iij*li*.	vi*s*.	viij*d*.
" one cowe in the hands of Alice Browne		xxx*s*.	
" his appell		xxvi*s*.	viij*d*.
" 2 payre of sheetes		viij*s*.	
Debts owing to the sayd Willm Borman at his decease			
Item in the hand of William Coleman	iij*li*.	xiij*s*.	iiij*d*.
" in the hand of Charles Hatten	iij*li*.		
Summa xxxvi*li*.		vi*s*.	vi*d*.

Exhibited by John Borman at Cropredy xiij April 1613

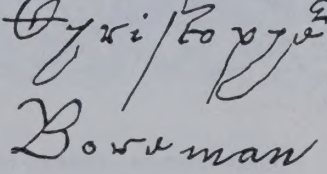
As just stated, William Boreman of the preceding will was grandfather of Thomas of Ipswich. Let us digress a moment and tell about his brother's family. To review, William's parents, "Thomas the Elder" and Isabel Boreman had 4 girls and 5 boys. The boys were our William, Christopher, John, Thomas the Elder and Thomas the Younger. Let us direct our attention to Thomas the Younger, born in Claydon about 1560.

On 16 February 1579/80, very soon after his father's death, Thomas the Younger married Dorothy Gregory. They had two children, Christopher baptized 1 December 1581 and Joane baptized 31 January 1584. Then Thomas the Younger died, probably before even reaching his 30th birthday, on 13 June 1587. No will or inventory was found, probably not needed since he owned his property jointly with his mother, according to his father's will. He likely died suddenly. Nothing further is known of the baby girl, nor of the widow who probably remarried. We are interested in the little boy, Christopher, because he was father of the Samuel Boreman who went to Ipswich and then to Wethersfield CT to found author Charlotte Goldwaithe's branch of the family.

The following, about Christopher, is in Miss Goldthwaite's words, and sheds light on our Carters, as well. Afterwards we will return to our branch.

"Christopher[4] Boreman (Thomas[3] the younger, Thomas[2] William[1]) of Banbury and Claydon, father of Samuel Boreman of Wethersfield, was baptized in Claydon 1 Dec. 1581 and married 19 Nov. 1604, Julian Carter, daughter of Felix and Margaret Carter of Claydon, and sister of Elizabeth Carter, mother of Thomas Boreman of Ipswich. Christopher and his wife removed after their marriage to Banbury, the principal town in the neighborhood, about seven miles south of Claydon, and there the baptisms of five of their children are recorded. On the death of Julian's father, Felix Carter, they returned to Claydon, probably to live with and care for the widowed mother, Margaret, and their two youngest children were baptized there. As there were five daughters in the family, one of them, whose baptism is not found was born, perhaps, about the time of their removal.

"Christopher Boreman was evidently not a husbandman, but was master of some trade at which he was employed in the thriving town of Banbury. When his sister-in-law Elizabeth, mother of Thomas Boreman of Ipswich, made her will, he was one of those whom she asked to be an overseer, and he was also one of the witnesses to it, signing with his name, not mark. He died about ten years after his return to Claydon, and was buried there 1 April 1640. This record of his burial was an important help in the identification of the family of Samuel Boreman, whose father is known to have died about that time.

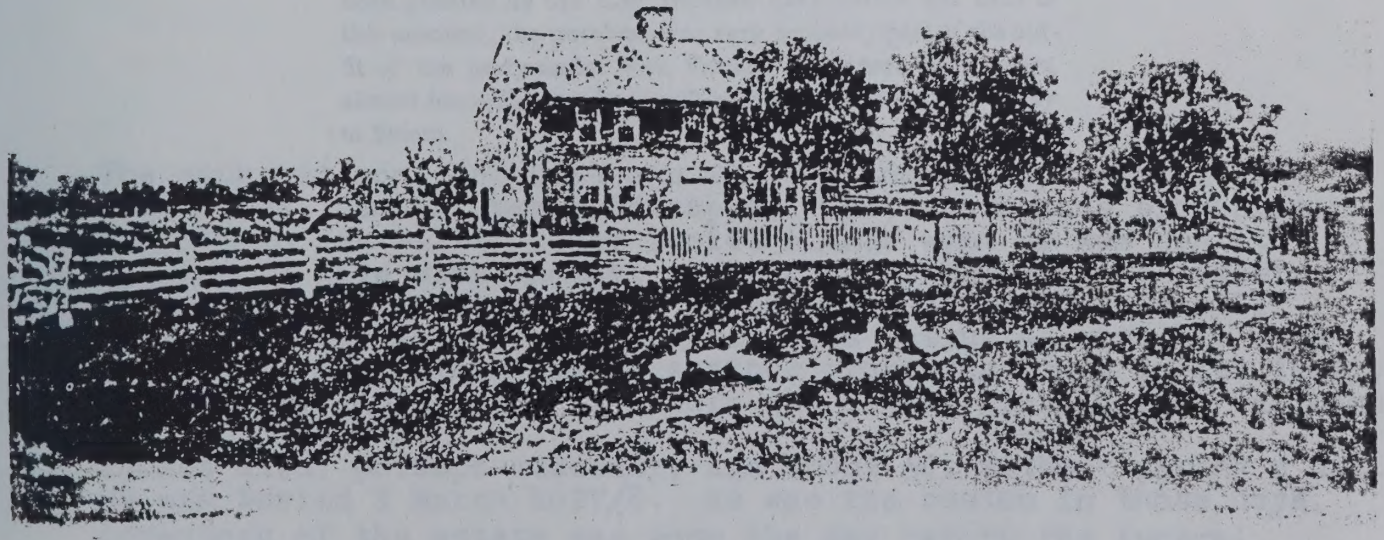


(Christopher Boreman)

"While most others of our Boremans in England were comparative strangers, only recently introduced to our acquaintance, Julian's has always been a household name among her New England descendants, and we come upon her again in her English home as an old friend. It is pleasant to find that the impression of the graces of her character derived from her letter is strengthened by what is now learned of her. It is evident that she was a family favorite. When her parents grew old, and her father was about to die, she was sent for to be with them, and to care for her mother's declining days.

"On this account, perhaps, her father's house and part of his land were given to her. Her mother, in her will, made Julian her residuary legatee, and when her youngest brother, Robert Carter, died unmarried in his 25th year, he singled her out from all his brothers and sisters by a special remembrance. The last we hear of her is in the letter of her daughter, Elizabeth Middleton of London; she was then, in 1661, living and in good health at the age of 78, surrounded probably by most of her children. She had passed, apparently unharmed, through the horrors of a war that raged for years, with all its attendant evils, at her very door, and we will trust that her few remaining days were peaceful and happy."

Christopher and Julian (Carter) Boreman had eight children, among them Samuel, baptized 20 August 1615, emigrated in 1638 to New England, married Mary Betts in the Ipswich area, and removed to Wethersfield CT.



THE BOARDMAN HOMESTEAD, 1719-1857, AT THE SOUTHWEST END OF BROAD STREET, WETHERSFIELD.
Built by Samuel Boreman, Jr., for his son Cornet Joseph.
From a painting in possession of William F. J. Boardman.

Thomas[4] Boreman (William[3] Thomas[2] William[1]) was born about 1570, son of William and Annis Boreman. On 2 February 1595/6 he married Elizabeth Carter born about 1575, oldest daughter of Felix and Margaret (_____) Carter. Felix Carter first appears in Claydon records in 1577, and was buried there 29 May 1619 leaving a nuncupative will. Margaret died between 14 Oct (will) and 12 November 1621 (inventory). They had nine children including Julian, Elizabeth, and Robert.

Thomas and Elizabeth were a very prosperous couple, with holdings considerably exceeding those of his father and grandfather. They were able to send several sons to London and sponsor them in apprenticeships in profitable trades, including our ancestor, Thomas the Immigrant to Ipswich. The oldest son, William, died young. The next, Felix (called "Phelix" in the inventory of Thomas's estate) became a cutler and armorer, a very lucrative trade, indeed, with all the constant wars with Europe. He lived and traded on "Fleet Lane" near St. Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London. It runs east of Farringdon Street and skirted the north side of the famous old Fleet Debtors Prison. (See small map on another page.) He was 31 years old when Thomas died.

This mention of his being of London enables us to recognize him in the following extract from the Records of the "Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," previous to the removal of the Government to America under John Winthrop:

17 March 1628* Bought of Felix Boreman dwelling in Fleete Lane

14 swoords at	4s 6d	a peece	4£. 12. 00.
7 ditto at	3s	a peece	
4 ditto at	2s	a peece	
25 Swoords			

The charter to the Massachusetts Bay Company had been granted by the King thirteen days before the date of this account; the purchase was very probably part of the outfit of the party under Rev. Francis Higginson and others, almost immediately afterwards sent to strengthen the colony at Salem.

The youngest son, Job died age 21 as a London apprentice. The fourth son, Daniel, was handicapped. Elizabeth made provisions for him in her will. Later Daniel either went or was sent to Ipswich to live with Thomas, whom he outlived, and who likewise made financial provision for "my brother Daniel" in his will. His widow, our ancestress Margaret, was entrusted with his care in her old age. This is yet another proof that this is our family. In all they had eight sons before the little girl, Sarah, was born.

Thomas died, perhaps suddenly, age about 58, without making a will. He was buried 9 March 1627/8. As was the custom in those days, inventory of the estate was done the day before the funeral. Administration went to Elizabeth, the widow. Son John lived in

home and helped his mother run the farm. Elizabeth and John signed with their marks, surprising because the rest of the family was so literate and her sister, Julian, wrote so well in the "old red letter." Perhaps they were only asked to make their marks, and did so. She proved she was extremely intelligent by more than doubling the size of the family's estate in only three years.

Elizabeth made her will 27 April 1631 while she was sick. She was buried 11 May 1631, age 56. Property included five horses and mares, with five "payres of horse geres" for them, six milch cows, eight heifers, swine and poultry. There were two carts (remember that wagons had not yet been invented), three harrows, a plow, and 22 hurdles (movable frames for enclosure, sometimes used as gates). There was brewing equipment for making ale, dairying equipment and a separate dairy house close to the residence, plus cheesemaking and buttermaking paraphernalia suggesting some of this was sold. There was a smokehouse for bacon and equipment for spinning linen. There was a barn for stabling of the horses and storage of hay and grain, and various "hovels" (the word then meant small buildings and sheds) and a garden house.

They had a spacious two story house with room for a large "hall" on the first floor which would have been nice for entertaining, and all-in-all this must have been quite an establishment for that period in time--comparing with the very best New England had to offer.

There is no doubt this was an upper-class family and demonstrates why Thomas and Margaret Boreman were deferred to with respect in New England, addressed as "Mister and Mistress Boreman" during a period in time when less than 1% of the population was afforded that honor.

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Carter) Boreman:

William	bapt 20 Nov 1596			bur. 10 Mar 1612/3
Felix	4 Mar 1598/9			settled in London
†Thomas	18 Oct 1601	m. 17 Aug 1630		Margaret Offing
Samuel	4 Feb 1603/4			died as a child?
Daniel	21 Mar 1605/6			living in Ipswich after 1670
John	30 Oct 1608		163?	Elizabeth. He d.Sep 1680
Joseph	17 Apr 1611			settled near London
Job	18 Dec 1613			bur. 1 Oct 1632. d.London
Sarah	4 May 1717			NFR

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS BOREMAN OF CLAYDON, ENGLAND, FATHER OF THOMAS IMMIGRANT TO IPSWICH

An Inventori taken of the goods of Thomas Boreman of Cleydon in the Countie of Oxford yeoman* deceased the 8th daye of March 1627 preysed by George Gybs and Richard French of the sayd towne and countye yeomen

Imprimis his wearinge apparrell		xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Itm 7 payre of shetes		xvij*s.*	vi*d.*
" 5 pillow beres		iij*s.*	vi*d.*
" 2 table clothes		iij*s.*	
" 2 towells, 4 napkins		iij*s.*	ij*d.*
" 1 mattris, 2 old woll beds & 1 old bolster	ij*li.*	x*s.*	
" 4 payre of blanketts		xij*s.*	
" 2 heelings		x*s.*	
" 1 bedsted, 1 fether bed, 3 bolsters, 2 pillows		xl*s.*	vi*d.*
" 5 bedstedes		vi*s.*	
In the chamber 5 coffers, a presse, an old chere		ix*s.*	iij*d.*
Itm an olde bedsted, a cradell, a chese rack and 3 old bords		ij*s.*	vi*d.*
" In the kitchin 1 coule,† 3 payles, 2 troves, a chesepresse, an olde cherme		v*s.*	iiij*d.*
In the gardñ house 1 gardñ, 3 tubs, 1 coule, 1 kev^{r} 5 barrells with other od implements		xvij*s.*	ij*d.*
Itm a stole, a presse, & a lynnen whele		iij*s.*	vi*d.*
In the hall a joyned table, a frame, a forme, a coberd, 2 old chayres with other implements		xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Itm the brasse		xxxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
" the pewter		vi*s.*	vi*d.*
" 2 Spitts, a grate, a payre of Cobirons, 2 payre of hangells, a malte mill, a boltinge which, an old kyv^{r} wth other od implements in the old kitchen		xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
" the corne	vi*li.*		
" the otes		xx*s.*	
" the haye	iiij*li.*	x*s.*	
" the hovell & the pese		xx*s.*	iiij*d.*
" 20 hurdells, 2 cribs, 4 hogs troughes, a horse troughe & a drey		viij*s.*	iiij*d.*
" the cart hovell & the Ote hovell with certain wod		x*s.*	
" 2 Iron bound carts & 3 shepe racks		iij*s.*	x*d.*
" 4 heyfers, 2 yearling cowes	vij*li.*		
" 2 Steres, 12 hens & 2 cocks		xxiij*s.*	
" the horses mares & colts	xv*li.*	x*s.*	
" 79 Sheepe		xxv*s.*	iiij*d.*
" certain hemp		iiij*s.*	
" the geres plowe & harrowes, & an old scaffold over the horses		xxi*s.*	
" certaine butter, 4 cheses & a few appells		v*s.*	
Summa	liiij*li*	iij*s.*	iij*d.*

*Yeoman is defined by Webster, "a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry."

†Coule, a large wooden tub.

Account of Elizabeth Boreman of Cleydon, relict and Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Boreman Exhibited April 12, 1630.

Funeral expenses	2*li.*		
Administration expenses	1*li.*	2*s.*	8*d.*
Debt owing Francis Ward of Cleydon	20*li.*	o	o
" " Thomas Bloxam of Tadmarton	2	o	o
" " —— Coop of Ladburrun	2	o	o
" " Edward Blackwell of Tought	2	o	o
John Robins of Bloxham, a carpenter	4	o	o
Phelix Boreman of London		10	o
to one Mr. Anyan of Itchington, Warwick	12	o	o
Mr. Smalebone of Banburie		8	o

The mark of Elizabeth Boreman
The mark of John Boreman

John Boreman & George Hopkins of Bourton Magna, sureties for the administratrix.

WILL OF ELIZABETH BOREMAN OF CLAYDON, WIDOW OF THOMAS BOREMAN.

In the name of God Amen I Elizabeth Borman of Cleydon in the county of Oxford wydowe, syck in bodye but of good & p'fecte remembrance thanks be to God for it do ordayne & make this my last will & testament this 27th day of Aprill 1631 as followeth, first I bequethe my Soule into the hands of Allmighty God my maker & redem^{r} by whose p'trous bloude shedinge I hope & stedfastly beleve to be saved, my bodye to be buried in the Church yard of Cleydone aforesayde. Item I give to the church of Cleydon xvi*d*. Item my will is that my sonne Daniell shall staye & have his being with my sonne John Boreman and alowe unto my sayd sonne Daniell meate, drinke and apparrell and tenn shillings a yeare during the naturall lyffe of the sayd Daniell & yf my sonne Daniell shall not be contented to stay with his brother John & can bette^{r} p'fer himself in some other service he may, my sonne John to paye unto him tenn shillings a yeare notwithstanding as aforesayde. Item my will is that my executor hereafter named shall pay unto my daughter Sara Boreman Syx poundes which was given her by the last will & testament of my father Felix Carter deceased. I give unto her also forty shillings to be payde unto her when she shal be of the age of twenty yeares. I give unto her also this my bed that I lye nowe upon wth all that belongs unto it and also I give unto her the best payre of shetes in the house. I give unto my sonne Job* seaven poundes to be payde unto him w^{t}hin one yeare after his apprentishippe is fully expired. I give unto my son Joseph Boreman syx pounds to be payde unto him when he shal be of the age of foure and twentye yeares. I give unto my sonne Felix Boreman forty shillings to be payde unto him within foure yeares next after my decease, and I give unto my sonne Thomas Boreman forty shillings to be payde unto him within foure yeares next after my decease. All the rest of my goods moveable & unmoveable unbequeathed I give unto my sonne John Boreman whom I make my whole Executor of this my last will and testament In witness hereof I have set my hand & seale the day & year above written

Witnesses William Sanderson — Elizabeth
Peter Carter — (Mark)
Christopher Boreman* — Boreman

I do intreat my very good friends Ambrose Holbridge, George Hopkins Peter Carter and Christopher Boreman to be overseers to this my will and testament.

Proved at Cropredy August 5, 1631.

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*Burial, Oct. 1, 1632, of Job Boreman, a prentice. (Records of St. Antholin, Budge Row, London.)

*The father of Samuel Boreman, the Emigrant. Autograph in original will.

An inventorie taken of the goods of Elizabeth Boreman of Cleydon in the County of Oxford widow deceased preysed by George Gybbs, John Stockley, John Bourman and Peter Carter the 18th day of Maye 1631.

Item her wearinge clothes wollen and lynnen .	5*li.*		
" the bed in the chamber that she laye in with all that belongeth to it and one payre of sheets	4*li.*	10*s.*	
" In the same chamber one bedstead, a woll bed, a payre of blanketts & one bolster		20*s.*	
" In the same chamber 3 coffers, a presse with other wodden implements .		20*s.*	
" 2 payre of sheets, 2 table clothes with the other aperye (napery) ware . .		40*s.*	
" In the ov^{r} romes 2 bedsteds with the implements in the same romes . .		25*s.*	
" In the daye house 4 barrells, 3 old fatts with other implements in the sayd day house		24*s.*	
" In the kitchen a boltinge witch, a chese-presse and lynkes with other implements in the kitchen . . .		16*s.*	
" In the hall 2 cobberds, a table, a forme with other implements . . .		20*s.*	
" a malte mill		6*s.*	8*d.*
" the brasse & the pewter . . .		46*s.*	8*d.*
" the corne & the malte . . .	4*li.*		
" 2 hogs & 2 flitchens of bakon . .		30*s.*	
Item 2 hovells the wod that lyes w^{t}hin them, the scaffould in the stable, the rack & manger		30*s.*	
" In the cart house a hundred of furse & old cart body a lather & other implements		20*s.*	
" a plowe, 3 harrowes		13*s.*	4*d.*
" 2 carts	3*li.*	6*s.*	8*d.*
" the bucket, the chayne & 4 hogs trowes .		5*s.*	
" 6 milch bease	16*li.*		
" 5 heyfers	8*li.*		
" 3 heyfers 3 years old . . .		53*s.*	4*d.*
" the crop of the grayne of 4 yard land* in the fields	32*li.*		
" 5 horses & mares	12*li.*		
" 5 payre of horse geres & a cart rope .		18*s.*	
" the grayne & grasse of a quarterne land .	3*li.*	10*s.*	
" two and twenty old hurdles . .		3*s.*	4*d.*
" the poultry		3*s.*	4*d.*
Total	109*li.*	6*s.*	4*d.*

We are indebted to Miss Goldthwaite for the bulk of the information about the Boremans. She was so thorough that most of the data found in other sources is also included in her book. But she did not know that our Thomas had gone to London, only that he was "away from home" before he emigrated. Neither did she know when he married or the maiden name of Margaret.

We do know, for the New England Historic Genealogical Register Vol 62:303 (1908) has the following:

BOREMAN.—Mr. Henry F. Waters has called attention to the following entry in the "Registers of St. Helen's, Bishopgate, London, 1575–1837," p. 132:

1630 Aug. 17 Thomas Bourman, batcheler *and Cordwayner of London*, and Margarett Offing, maiden; by bands.

Thomas[1] Boreman of Ipswich, 1635, had a wife Margaret; and his son Thomas[2] had a son Offin. The coincidence of names would seem to identify Thomas Bourman of London with Thomas Boreman of Ipswich, and suggests their being the same person. COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH RESEARCH.

To show what Mr. Waters meant, the following was copied from pages 30 and 31 of "Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Mass":

BOREMAN, Bourman, Boarman, Bordman: Thomas 1, had a houselot on High street, 1635, and a farm near Labor-in-vain, 1636. He was a commoner, 1641. His will dated Oct. 6, 1670, was proved June 19, 1673. In it he mentions his wife Margaret; sons David and Thomas; son Robert Kinsman, and a daughter Joanna unmarried. He provides for a brother Daniel, to be maintained out of the estate. His widow died 1679. Her will dated August 8, of that year, was proved on the 30th of the following March. She mentions daughters Kinsman, Loe, [Martha, who married Deacon Thomas Low of Chebacco,] and Fellows: sons Daniel and Thomas.

In a fragment of a letter dated "London, ye 5th of Sep'r, 1672," and signed "Lidia Bankes," which was probably addressed to Daniel Epes, there is a postscript as follows: "I desire my affectionate love to your wife and all your children, my service to your father Symonds, my cousin, and not forgetting ould Mr. Bourman, Mr. Rogers and their wives if alive."

At a Town meeting Feb. 1672. Ordered, that the select men together with Mr. Wade and Serg't Bowman, take speedy care to repair the meeting house.

Daniel 2, son of Thomas 1, married Hannah Huttchinson, April 12, 1662.

Thomas 2, son of Thomas 1, married Elisabeth Perkins, Jan. 1, 1667. They had:

Thomas, born August 8, 1669.
Jacob, born June 10, 1671.
John, born March 8, 1673.
Offin, born Dec. 1676,
Margaret, born April 4, 1681.

A daughter died Nov. 25, 1679. He was a voter in town affairs, 1679. We find the following vote on the town records: "1696-7, March, voted, that Thomas Boreman, sen'r, make an acknowledgment for his affronting Lt. Thomas Hart, or pay a fine of five shillings." In 1714, Mr. Thomas Boreman is appointed on a committee, and in 1719 a seat is assigned to him in the meeting house. It appears from the inscriptions on their grave stones yet standing in the old burying place that he died Oct. 3, 1719, in the 76 year of his age; and his wife died Dec. 4, 1718, aged 68 years, 8 months, and 3 days. In these inscriptions the name is spelt Bordman.

Thomas 3, son of Thomas 2, with his wife Sarah, had a son John, born Feb. 13, 1697. They were appointed administrators on the estate of Abel Langley of Ipswich, "their only brother," December 24, 1711.

Offin, son of Thomas 2, married Sarah Heard, Feb. 28, 1698, and on the 16 of December following, had a son Offin.

Jacob 3, son of Thomas 2, subscribed 10s towards the bell, 1699. "1706, December 26, Martha Boarman, wife of Jacob Boarman, widow of Jno. Rogers, son of Samuel Rogers," died June 11, 1740, aged 70. Jacob Boardman died Nov. 29, 1756, aged 86. Elizabeth their daughter died May 4, 1736, aged 22.

John 4, son of Thomas 3, married Abigail Choate, published Nov. 27, 1720, daughter of Thomas Choate 2, son of John 1.

Moses with his wife Ann, had a son Daniel, born Dec. 10, 1699.

If anything more about the Offin (Offing) family has come to light, writer would love to know about it.

Do you notice the many spellings of Boreman, Boarman, Bowman, Bordman, not to mention Loe and Low?

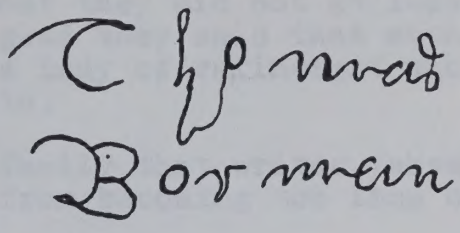
Section of a map of modern London

Quite naturally, with so many people living there over the centuries, central London has changed too much to show exact locations where the Boremans lived, worked, or married. Thomas's brother Christopher had his shop on Fleet Lane (street) at center left edge of map. While he was there the old Fleet Debtor's Prison was not far away, on the same street.

Thomas was married to Margaret Offin in 1630 at St. Helen's Bishopgate. At upper right of map you will observe that Bishopgate Street is still there but no St. Helen's shows, unless it is too small. Perhaps it was swallowed up by the Liverpool Street Station or something else.

It might be hard to trace the Offin or Offing family if they, also, were newcomers to London as the Boremans were. Trade had prospered under the recent reign of the Tudors, though they now had a new king. Still, many were flocking to London in spite of the plague and polution, for fortunes were to be made there.

Getting back to Mr. Waters' report of the marriage, the spelling "Bourman" is not the least bit concerning if you look at this photostatic copy of our Thomas Boreman's signature. That Old English script is hard to read unless one is trained and that takes years. If you skip back about 7 or 8 pages to look at his uncle Christopher Boreman's signature, you will see that he made his "r" to look much like a modern "w" or "u."



In case writer forgets to mention this further on, reports of homes in ancient Ipswich, MA, mention an old "Burnham-Winthrop" home. You will soon be meeting our Burnham family, for Richard Dodge IV's mother-in-law's maiden name was Mary Burnham. But that name, also, was spelt variously, often Burnam which was mistaken for for Boreman. I believe that home has been given the wrong title and should be the "Boreman-Winthrop" house because John Winthrop, Jr., later governor of Connecticut, and Thomas Boreman were next-door neighbors. Both eventually moved away but they were fast friends even in England. (Remember that the Winthrop party bought 25 swords from his brother Felix just before they departed for Massachusetts Bay?)

The hardest part of the Waters' report to understand is that the occupation of Thomas was listed as "cordwayner," when we know that he was a cooper, an occupation he may well have learned in his youth in Claydon. Even his great grandfather of the same name, Thomas-the-Elder Boreman, was thought to have been a cooper, good with woodworking, and "the bedstede I made myself." His cousin Samuel in Wethersfield was also a good cooper. This suggests a family trade. Perhaps when Thomas was a young man in London he dabbled in the shoe business for a while, before going back to earlier skills.

Thomas and Margaret left many friends in London. Two pages before this the "Early Inhabitants..." book tells of a Lydia Banks writing to our relative Daniel Epes inquiring about them and others.

Thomas[5] Boreman (Thomas[4] William[3] Thomas[2] William[1]) would be called #1 instead of 5 if this were an American genealogy of his descendants other than just his daughter Martha who married a Low. Thomas was[4] born 18 October 1601 in Claydon, Oxfordshire, England, to Thomas and Elizabeth(Carter) Boreman. As a youth or young man he removed to London where on 17 August 1630 he married "Margarett Offing, maiden; by bands" at St. Helen's Bishopgate. It is very frustrating that they did not at least say who her parents were, but we are glad they said that much. Subsequent events prove that she was a lady of refinement and culture, respected by New England elite.

There are so many details about this family that writer takes the liberty of photocopying to keep this from becoming too long or leaving out important details.

The exact date of Thomas Boreman's coming to New England is not known. He was probably here as early as 1634, but is first found on record in March, 1634-5, when he was made freeman by the General Court of Massachusetts. His first grant of land is recorded at Ipswich in 1635.* 4 Mar.

"Granted to Thomas Boreman about fifty-five acres of land, having on the north west the creek called Labour in vaine, George Carr on the south west, the town river on the north east, and Mr. Wythe on the south east. Also a six acre lott on the north east side the Hill by the town, having William Bartholomew on the north west and Thomas Scott on the south east. Likewise an house lott in the Towne upon which he hath built an house, havinge Mr. Bartholomew on the South west. To enjoy to him his heirs and assigns forever."

These lands are again entered, May 7, 1639, with others he had since acquired. The house lot is more particularly described in the second entry, as follows:

"One house lott about two acres of ground lying to the street called the East End,* and butting upon the sayde street at the South east end, bounded on the north east by a House lott belonging to Mr. John Winthrop, and on the South west by a house lott granted Will[m] Bartholomew." * now East Street

The piece of fifty-five acres is in the second entry described as:

"An Island about fifty and five acres of Land medow and upland, bounded on the north and north east by the Town River, and on the East by a creek parting it and an Island belonging to John Perkins the Elder, and on the South a p'sell of Land formerly granted to George Carr, and on the West the great creek called the Labour in vayne."

He retained also the six acres of planting ground on the "North syde the Towne," and has recorded the following new purchases:

"Also a p'sell of ground about two acres for a house lott lying on the South syde the Town River, bounded on the South by a highway† leading to the Labour in vayne, on the North west by certain house lotts granted to Daniell Hovey, William Holdred, &c. on the North east by a house lott formerly granted to Thomas Gilven." (Thomas Boreman bought this adjoining houselot of Thomas Gilven, containing one acre, almost immediately: recorded June 1, 1639.) † now Boardman Street

"Also a small p'sell about a rood of ground on the street called the East end bounded by a house lott of John Perkins the younger on the east end and by two house lotts formerly granted to Serjeant Howlett and Thomas Hardy on the South, the town reserving liberty to digg clay in any part of the say'd p'sell last granted :‡ to enjoy all the sayd Lands to him his heirs and assigns forever. Entered the 7th day of May 1639."

‡ It is not easy to conceive any reason for Thomas Boreman's buying this small piece of clayey ground, not connected with his house-lot, and where the town were at liberty to dig, except that he wanted it for a shop. It was on the same street as his house, but on the opposite side.

Dec. 2, 1647, Thomas Boreman sold to Philip Long his house and lot of two acres on East Street, where he had lived, next to John Winthrop, Jr.; also two other pieces of land, a half acre of meadow, and seven acres in the common field.

Oct. 7, 1652, he bought for £35 twenty acres, called in another place, "the Iland sometime Goodman Websters," adjoining his farm, making thus 75 acres in the whole farm of Boardman's Island, so far as found entered on the Town Book. The records there are, however, imperfect, and it is impossible to trace clearly all his sales and purchases of lands. At his death, his half "the land within the rivers and creeks," is called 42½ acres, thus making the whole island 85 acres, the other half having doubtless been before made over to his son Thomas, who succeeded him there. His only other inventoried land was ten acres of planting ground on the other side of the river.

Thomas Boreman's house, which he had already built when his land was recorded in 1635, was probably his dwelling from that time till he sold it in 1647, and was situated at the east end of the High Street, now called East Street, not distant from the landing place on the bank of the Ipswich River. His farm on the island was some ways farther down the river, and on the other side of it. As there was but one bridge, and that farther up stream than either his farm or his house, the way from one to the other was a very roundabout one, and if farming was his principal occupation, it would be a wonder that he lived on the High Street so long. It is not unlikely that his business as a cooper was then the important one, the rood of ground he bought in 1639 on the opposite side of East Street, perhaps containing his shop, and on that account a location in the town was desirable. There

is no barn spoken of at any time in connection with his dwelling house, which argues that his farm was an entirely separate concern, probably having buildings of its own, and a farmer (Isaiah Wood?), just as John Winthrop, Jr., his next neighbor on East Street, had a farm in Ipswich, called Castle Hill, very much more remote from his dwelling than Thomas Boreman's.

Wherever Thomas Boreman removed after selling his house on East Street, it is plain that at the close of his life he had retired to live on his farm. Mr. Farley, a well-known Ipswich antiquarian, was of the opinion that there were never dwellings on Boardman's Island. None are there now, and probably any traces of former habitation are entirely obliterated, but we can interpret the description of his home in his inventory only as showing that it was situated on lands within the river and creeks, in other words, on Boardman's Island,* so called after him.

This island had on the east and south only inconsiderable creeks, rising and falling with the tide, but on the north flowed a navigable river, and on the west, separating the island from the town proper, was "the great creek, called the Labour in vayne." To establish communication with the town, a bridge was necessary, and this Thomas Boreman built. The following in regard to it is found in the Colonial Records of Massachusetts. It can hardly be supposed that the bridge referred to here was the first one he had built. More likely it was erected to replace an earlier and less substantial structure. As the road from the town to the Islands, so called, beyond him, lay through his lands, it was natural that he should have felt himself justified in making this petition.

"At a session of the General Court held 6 May, 1657, In answer to the peticion of Tho. Boreman for liberty to build a bridge over a creeke about his farme, y^t^ in consideracon of his building a bridg so necessary, he might be exempted from county rates, and y^t^ such as make use of ye sd bridg & not contribute to y^e^ same, they might be liable to such charge as the Court shall determine &c — the Court doth not judge it meete to exempt the peticoner from rates, but judge it aequall that none make use thereof except it be by the allowance of the peticoner or making contract with him." Further at the same court, "Thomas Boreman of Ipswich desireing to be ratified in reference to his building of a bridg is denyed his request, but so far as his pet hath respect to others making use of it, the Court judges it equall that none make use thereof but by his allowance or contract w^th^ him."

The bridge there is to this day called by his name, and the street leading to it, for the most part a country road, is named Boardman Street. The bridge often got out of repair, and provision had to be made for mending it. An entry in the Town Records, Jan. 26, 1670, under the head of "Liberty granted to fell trees," reads, "To Mr Borman for pines to mend his bridge." In his will it is provided that his son Daniel and his heirs should allow his brother Thomas two days in a year to repair the bridge.

The following evidence given in court, March 25, 1695, and relating to matters at the early date of 1645, is interesting in this connection. The change here already begun in the spelling of the name is noticeable. "Labor-in-vain fields," were the fields on each side of Boardman Street, which led to the bridge and island.

"John Webster aged 63 testified than when he lived with his father at Ipswich 50 years since, the way to Mr. Bordman's Island and Mr. Emersons and Mr. Perkins Island, layd over the lots in labor in vain fields near the bank side * until Mr. Bordman's servant Isaiah Wood † lett ye oxen pull down ye cart of (off) the bank where the oxen were hanged by the neck, one of them till he was dead, and said Wood came to my Father and myself that were in the fields at work to borrow a Hoe to stick the ox, but said Borman's ox being dead then the way was altered to the place where now it lyeth neer the middle of the lotts down to the creek about 20 or 30 rods below ye bridge yt now is, which way was ever after while we lived in town occupied for the owners of ye lands and meadows of and belonging to the proprietors on this side the great Creeke and of the other Side by said Bordman Mr. Emerson and Mr. Perkins — witnes my hand John Webster."

"The testimony of Nathaniel Emerson aged 64 years. Testifies that the occasion of the removing of the above way was ye killing of said Bordmans ox and that the way where now it lyes downe to ye Creeke for the above said occupiers was staked out two rods wide by Mr. Symon Broadstreet late Governor and my father Emerson. The above said Webster's father, Doctor Dane and Daniel Hovey Deceased asking them why they staked it out so wide, they said because carts when they met might not be hindered in passing to & fro, and said way was ever since improved by the above said proprietors till Thomas Bordman** begun to obstruct the same."

Boardman's Island is described in the record as consisting of meadow and upland, and as appears elsewhere there was also salt marsh and "thatch ground," the latter so called because it produced a kind of rushes suitable for thatching houses. Provision was made by the General Court that certain such grounds should "be for the use of the whole town, to be improved for thatching houses." The early dwellings, therefore, of Thomas and Samuel Boreman in Ipswich were probably roofed with thatch like those they had left in Claydon, and such as we may see there to-day.

The amount of Thomas Boreman's inventory, £554. 6s. 6d, does not give a correct idea of his property. There should be added to the account the portion he had given at the time of his marriage to his son Daniel, £225, and the land set off to his other son, Thomas, which was no doubt worth at least as much more; also his two married daughters' portions, probably £100 each, judging from that left to Joanna. A better idea of his estate is obtained from his share in the division of Plum Island in 1665–6, which was distributed as follows: all that did not exceed 6s. 8d. in their country rate were to have a single share; those not exceeding 16s., a share and a half, and all above 16s., together with

*The Island was in the third generation the property of Thomas' grandson, Jacob Bordman, who by a deed of gift, dated June 23, 1748, gave it to his two sons, Jacob and John, when it is described as the "homestead and buildings," with bounds explained at length as beginning at Labor-in-Vain bridge, running south by the Labor-in-Vain creek, then northerly through the ditch which parts Col. Choate's farm, to the bridge leading to Col. Choate's farm, and so on by various ditches to low water mark on the Town River, thence west by the river till arriving at the creek they terminate at the bridge first mentioned. It is thus evident that some members of at least the first four generations of the family had their home on Boardman's Island.

* Bank of Ipswich River.

† Isaiah Wood, said to be 41 years old in 1668, married, 26 Jan. 1653, Mercy, daughter of Simon Thompson of Ipswich, by whom he had fifteen children. One of them, Mary, m. 1673, James Chute (grandson of Lionel, the Ipswich schoolmaster), whose maternal grandmother, Martha, widow of Daniel Eppes, Sen., married, 2d, Dep. Gov. Symonds.

** Thomas Bordman, Jr.

magistrates, elders, Messrs. John Rogers (the minister), and Thomas Andrews (the schoolmaster), a double share. In this division, April 10, 1666, out of 203 commoners, 28 had a double share, 70 a share and a half, and 105 a single share. Thomas Boreman had No. 4 of the double shares.

His position in the community may be gathered from the fact that he is uniformly spoken of as Mr. Boreman, and his wife had the corresponding title of M^{rs}, or Mistress, terms of distinction applied to very few in those days. We obtain a glimpse of the estimation in which he was held, in the following extracts from a letter printed among the Winthrop papers. The letter is without date, and was written by Samuel Symonds, afterwards Deputy Governor of Massachusetts, and then probably in Boston, to John Winthrop, Jr., later the Governor of Connecticut, but then living in Ipswich in his house next to Mr. Boreman's.

"I desire you would talk with Mr. Boreman & with his help buy for me a matter of 40 bushells of good Indian corne, of him or of some honest man to be paidd for now in ready money & to be delivered at any tyme in the sumer as I please to use it. I would deale with such a man as will not repent if corn rise, as I will not if it fall. . . . . My wife and I desire to be kindely remembered to your good neighbors* Mr. Boreman & his wife & the rest of our friends."

*There seems to be uncertainty among Ipswich antiquarians as to where the home of John Winthrop, Jr., during his residence in that town, was situated. In the published account of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the town's incorporation, a picture of a house on the south side of the river, on the Essex road, called the "Winthrop-Burnham House," is given, in regard to which the tradition of his having lived there is quoted. The description of Thomas Boreman's house lot on the north side of East St., recorded in 1639 as "bounded on the North East by a House lott belonging to Mr. John Winthrop," together with this mention of the two as neighbors, makes the location certain.

Of the public offices held by Thomas Boreman, not much is known. The year ensuing that in which he was made freeman, "At a General Court houlden at Boston," Sept. 8, 1636, "M^{r} Boreman" is one of the Deputies. He was then 34 years old. In 1640, "Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Boreman were appointed to lay out the planting lotts of John Perkins Jun. and Edmund Gardiner"; also of Thomas Clark's meadow. The following proves him to have been one of the townsmen or selectmen in 1635, at the beginning of his life in Ipswich, from which it may be concluded that he was at other times chosen to that office. The record relates to the Grant of a Mill to Mr. Saltonstall (Richard) by the town of Ipswich in 1635, which is signed by

Thomas Howlett — John Gage and a mark
Thomas Borman — Phillip Fowler and a mark

This Grant with its signatures is cited in the Town Records with the following testimony:

"Thomas Borman, a very old man, being before us at Ipswich, declared upon his oath that he Judgeth the words (Thomas Borman) subscribed among others in the testimony above written to be his hand, and further upon his oath he saith not; dated the last of February 1671 [1672]."

(Signed) Samuell Symonds
Daniell Gookin

Mr. Boreman was at this date 70 years and about 4 months old, and of sound mind, as shown by his making a codicil to his will more than a year later. He had lived to an age considerably beyond that of most of his ancestors in Claydon, but he was, according to our present standards, far from being "a very old man." An extract from another letter making mention of him is given in this connection. It was written by Lidia Bankes in London to Daniel Eppes of Ipswich, and was dated, London, 5 Sept., 1672.

. . . . "my service to your father Symonds, my coussen, and not forgetting old Mr. Bourman, Mr. Rogers and their wifes if alive; my great respects to them; I should be glad to hear of them."

The provision made by Thomas Boreman for his eldest son, Daniel, appears in the following "testimony of Richard Hutchinson and Nathaniell Putnam of Salem concerning Daniel Borman."

"The sayd Richard Hutchinson and Nathaniell Putnam being at the house of Mr. Thomas Borman att Ipswich about the twelfth month, '61, upon propositions of ye mariage of his sonn Daniell with the daughter of the said Richard do both testify upon the condition of their mariage together. The said Mr. Thomas Borman gave in wrighting to his sonn Daniell the one halfe of his dwelling house, barnes, outhouses, orchyards, upland, & meddows with all the priviledges and appurtenances to be presently possessed & enjoyed without any other condition than this, if he dyed before his father without issue, in which case the sd Mr. T. Bourman was to pay unto Hannah, wife of sd Daniell Bourman an hundred pound Joynture & the whole land to be at his dispose, and further that after the death of the said Tho. Bourman & his now wife that the other halfe of the aforementioned dwelling house etc. were given unto the said Daniel with this proviso that he (Thomas) would have liberty to dispose of £200. in way of legacy where he should think good & that both this half & the other were given to sd Daniel & his heirs & assigns forever & further that the sd Mr. Borman tould us he had a frame of a dwelling house which when he had sett up & furnished that then his son Daniel should have it to live in, or elce the best room in the old, but only he himself would have his choice. The substance of what is here testified, (excepting the new frame) was delivered in wrighting by the sd Mr. to his son Daniel in our presence."

"Taken upon oath 27th 9^{br} 1663
before me William Hathorne."

Daniel afterwards decided to settle in Topsfield, where he bought, December, 1665, for £315, of William Evans, planter, and Agnes, his wife, a farm of 200 acres, with dwelling, etc., having conveyed back to his father all right to the home farm in the following agreement, dated Sept. 27, 1665:

"Daniell Borman for dyvers considerations moving him hath sould unto his father Thomas Borman all his right in his father's farm, in consideration of which sayd Tho. Borman doth agree to give said Daniell Borman the full sum of £225, in manner followeth; the 1st 100£ to be paid in the year 1666, 20£ in horse flesh, 20£ in sheepe & porcke, 30£ in neate cattell, 20£ in corn, 5£ in pork and 5£ in cattle — notwithstanding what is above written Mr. Borman hath liberty to pay 30£ in English goods — the corn to be payd by the 1st of March — the places are the kell, mill, or Mr. Tho. Borman's house; all the rest of the payments to be made by the 10th of November. 50£ to be paid in the year 1667 — 50£ in 1668 — the 25£ to be payd at the end of 7 years. In case Mr. Borman decease before that time, then within 12 mos. after. Mr. Tho. Borman Sen. with his 2 sons, that is Robert Kinsman & Thos. Low give bond for the performance of above. 450£. Mr. Tho. Borman shall not enter upon the land he buys of his son Daniell till the last of Oct. 1666.

Witnessed by us
John Whipple
Symon Tompson & a mark
Thomas Borman

Thomas Borman Sen.
Daniell Borman
Robert Kinsman
Thomas Low
Hannah Borman

The provision for his remaining son, Thomas, is shown in a marriage settlement dated Jan. 1, 1667, which is substantially as follows :

" Whereas there is a marriage intended between the sonn of Mr. Tho. Borman & the daughter of Sargt. Jacob Perkins — he (Thomas Borman) freely gives all his lands etc. after his decease & that of his loving wife that now is, to his son Thomas. The said Thomas & Elizabeth to have their abiding place at the house of Mr. Thomas Borman and one half of whatever is raised on the farm," etc.

Thomas Borman.

Witnessed by
John Perkins
Francis Wainwright

You will meet the Perkins family later, and be amused to see that our Deacon Thomas Perkins struck just exactly such a deal with our Towne family on behalf of his daughter Phebe. (Lois Towne married Richard Dodge IV.)

Thomas Boreman's will (the original on file in the Probate Office in Salem) was made Dec. 17, 1670, when he was just past his 69th year. He added to it a codicil dated May 3, 1673, and his inventory was taken on the 26th of the same month, showing that he died in May, 1673, at the age of 72 years and 7 months. It is interesting to note that his cousin Samuel of Wethersfield, fourteen years younger, had died in April, about one month before.

Mrs. Margaret Boreman, the widow, died Nov. 25, 1679 (Essex County Records at Salem). The wills and inventories of husband and wife which are here quoted, require no comment, except that particular attention should be given to the important clause in the will of Thomas, providing for his brother Daniel, which, in connection with a similar clause in the will of their mother, Elizabeth Boreman of Claydon, fully proves Thomas Boreman's origin.

WILL OF THOMAS BOREMAN OF IPSWICH.

In the name of god Amen the seaventeeth Day of December in the yeare of our Lord god one thousand six hundred and seaventy I Thomas Boreman senior of Ipswich weake in body, but blessed be god of sound and perfect memory Doe make this my last will and Testament as followeth freely and willingly comending my spirit into the hands of god that gave it, and my body to the earth from whence I received it. And first for my wife my will is that all that part of the land in my farme that I now possesse shee shall enioy and receiue and take the Benefitt thereof During her naturall life And after her Decease to returne unto my sonne Thomas and his heires And likewise all my household stuffe and my cattle I give and bequeath unto my wife During her naturall life to dispose of as shee pleases.

Item my will is that my Daughter Joanna at the day of her marriage or after as my wife shall please to dispose of it to her shalle (have) for her porsion to the value of one hundred pounds, and what shall want of such a some my will is that my sonne Thomas shall make good to my daughter to make up the some as aforesaid ; five and forty pounds of the said hundred pounds my wife shall pay my daughter at the day of her marriage or at the age of two and twenty years, and the remainder of the said hundred pounds my will is that my sonne Thomas shall pay my daughter out of the land that my wife doth possesse during her naturall life after her decease.

Item I give and bequeath unto my sonne Daniell and his heires forever that parcell of land thatch and marsh ground conteyning sixe acres more or lesse from the Bridge to the point of the cove, to witt from the ordinarie highe water marke Provided that the said Daniell my sonne and his heires Doe from time to tyme yearely allow his Brother Thomas two dayes in a yeare to repaire the Bridge And if at any tyme my sonne Daniell or his heires be minded to sell the said parcell of land my will is that my sonne Thomas and his heires shall have the first legall offer of it.

Item I bequeath to my daughter Mary the wife of Robert Kinsman that is to say to her children five years after my wiues decease twenty pounds.

Item to my daughter Martha the wife of Thomas Loe to her children twenty pounds three yeares after the decease of my wife when my sonne Thomas shall possesse the whole farme.

Item my will is that my sonne Daniell shall have eight pounds within one yeare after my wiues decease for the use of his two sonnes at the age of one and twenty yeares and that my sonne their father shall give in securitie to my wiues executor to pay it them at the age aforesaid.

Item my will is that my sonne Kinsman shall have a foote path to goe to his land he bought of me.

Item my will is that (the lands belonging to these two my sonne Daniell and Robert Kinsman, viz ten acres belonging to the said Robert and sixe acres above said given to the said Daniell, only excepted) shall remaine and continue unto my sonne Thomas and his heires to enioy it quietly and peacealy after my wiues decease, paying those legacies aforementioned.

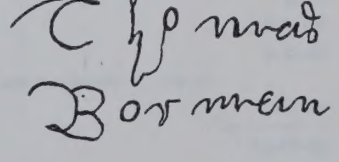
Item my will is that my Brother Daniell shall abide with my wiue while she lives, and after her Decease that he shall continue while he lives with my sonne Thomas to be mainteyned by him.

Item I will that if my Daughter Joanna be not disposed of in mariage while I live I shall leave her to my wife and to her wisedome in her mariage to be disposed of

FINALLY my will is that my wife shall be my sole Executor to see my will performed while shee lives and at her decease I leave it to her wisedome to appoint whome shee please to see the pformance of my will that shall or may not then be fully executed or pformed. And I make Simon Tomson and Thomas Burnam my well beloved friends my Overseers to see this my last will and testament duely and truely executed and pformed.

IN WITNES whereof I have heereto set my hand & seale the day and yeare abovesaid.

Sealed and delivered in the
presence of us
WILLIAM HUBBARD
JOHN DANE



Anno 1673 May the 3

Memorandum whareas in the forth lyne I have thare expressed consarning my wife what she shall inioy dewring her natrall lyfe uppon good and waitie considerations I have here added a sirtten confirmation and adishon namely that my loving wife shall not only enioy cattell houssall goods and lands but that if she shall ned she may allso dispose of part of them as ned shall require eyther cattell mouables or land and here two I set my hand.

witnes JOHN DANE
JOHANAH B: BORMAN [illegible]

THOMAS
BORMAN
seniur

The 19th of June 1673 this will was opned before the worshipfull Mr Samuell Symonds dept gor & maior Genll Daniell Denison the clarke being p'sent to be the last will & testament of Thomas Borman by the oath of the wittnesses subscribed to both will & poscript & that he was of a disposing mynd as attest ROBERT FORD *Cleric*

A True Inventory of the Estate of Mr. Thomas Borman of Ipswich lately decesed taken this 26th of May 1673.

		li.
Imp	The dwelling House Barne & outehouseing with all the Lands adjoyning thereunto wch is by estimation 42 Acres & halfe more or Less which 42 Acres is halfe the Lands within the river & creekes y' was sometime Franklings & his owne grant which wee vallew at . .	280–00–00
It	Ten acres of planting land on that side ye river called Buttons poynt	70–00–00
It	Neat Cattle 4 Oxen & two steers 4 yeare old . .	30–00–00
It	6 Cowes, 4 heyfors, 3 thre yeare olds, two yearlings, 3 calves	37–00–00
It	23 Sheep & nine lambs	13–10–00
It	one mare and young Coult & a yearling Coult . .	6–00–00
It	three swine	3–00–00
It	his wearing cloathes	12–00–00
It	Beding vid: beds, bowlsters, pillowes, Ruggs, blankets & bedsteads	27–16–00
It	Linin of all sorts	16–07–00
It	in yarne	1–10–00
It	pewter & tin	4–02–00
It	in brass and Spoones	3–16–00
It	in Iron ware	3–04–00
It	in Lumber	3–05–00
It	in Bookes lli, wheele & cards 10s	1–10–00
It	earthen ware	10–00
It	Corne upon the ground at	10–00–00
It	in corne & mault	7–18–00
It	Coopers tooles	5–00–00
It	Caskes, keelers, trayes & wooden dishes . . .	1–13–00
It	Meat	1–10–00
It	guns with there furniture	2–00–00
It	a Cart, plow, Harrow and other Oxe tackling . .	5–00–00
It	a Fan, grinstone & Sled	16–00
It	in debts due to Mrls Borman	5–19–06
	The Sum totall is	553–06–06
	some small things y' were forgotten about . .	1–00–00
	L contra the Debts owing that are knowne of besides the Legacies ordered by Will is	30–00–00

Aprized by us whose hands are underwritten
DANIELL EPPS
JOHN DANE
the marke of SIMON THOMPSON

his wife no doubt considerably younger; her surviving him some seven years indicates this. She was, of course, born in England, and may have been a daughter or sister of one of the Ipswich settlers. Her title of Mrls or Mistress implies the respectability of her family. If their children all lived to grow up, their number was not a large one for that day. It should not be forgotten that their family included also Thomas Boreman's brother Daniel, who lived to be at least 65, and who, though he makes no figure in Ipswich records, is to Thomas Boreman's descendants a most important personage, without the knowledge of whose existence they would have had no certainty of their English ancestry.

"THE LAST WILL & TESTAMENT OF THE WIDDOW BORMAN."

I Margret Borman bequeath to my doughter Kinsman one fether bed & boulster & a paire of shetes & a red Rugg one pillow one pare of cotten pilo beres one course shete

To my doughter Loe all my peuter & a pare of fine shetese & half a dason of napkines, two cowes that are in there handes & a black goune & a red petticot only one pint pot reserved.

To my doughter Fellowes all my corse lining, sauing one shete, & a spit & a chafing dish, a sarge goune & one petticote & a silke scarfe & a hud & all the lining she hath in hur hands of myne & one bead blancut & allso a pint pot I resarved out of my daughter Loes.

To my sonne Dannill a trundle bead, the bead & a ruge & a blancut & his wife a cloth peticot and a sarge petticot & a wastecote & a great Chest & foure chayres & a cow he hath in his handes, & a debet he owes me I give it him & half a dason of shepe he hath in his handes & to his wife a new hat.

I give to my sonn Thomas thre shepe and the bedsted & tabell I give him a payer of cobiarnes & will leave in his handes thre cowes, one heffer, two oxen, and two steres for seaven years & the seaven yeres end what is left besyds klering my debtes is to be deuided as foloweth, thre parts to my doughter Kindsman & the forth part betwen Martha & Johana & to this my last will I leave my sonn Thomas to be my soule excecter the night day of August in the year of Grace 1679

I give to Dinah my sonne mayd two trayes, a milk keler & a payele.

JOHN DANE
JONE GIDINS

MARGRET BORMAN
and a marke

In the margent thus half a duson arpurns & half a duson shifts equaly to be devyded betwene my doughters.

An Inventory of all the goods & chatels of Mrs. Margerit Borman Late of Ipswich desseased taken & aprised by us whos names are underwritten this 19th March 1679: 80

it	All her wareing clothes Linon woollin . . .	15–00–00
it	a fether beed & boalster, one payer of sheets, one rede rugg, one pillow, one payer of pillow beers, one sheet .	7–06–00
it	a payer of blankits, a sute of curtins wth rodes . .	2–00–00
it	in peuter	3–00–00
it	a payer of sheets, a duz napkines	1–15–00
it	a pillion cloth	12–00
it	one iron pott, a brase pott, one Irone morter . .	1–02–00
it	one chest, one boxe	11–00
it	in Linon table cloths, napcins, & sheets . . .	8–00–00
it	one spitt, a brass chafin ditch, ...	15–00
it	a beed, one rugg, two blankets	2–15–00
it	a large chest, 4 chayers	18–00
it	one bedstead, one table, a payer of cobirons . .	2–10–00
it	paile, trayes & tubes	10–00
it	two oxen, two steers	17–00–00
it	one hayfor	2–00–00
it	five cowes, two of them in Tho. Loo his hands & one in Daniell Borman's hands	2–14–00
		84–08–00
it	depts due to the estat	4–00–00
	also depts due from the estat . . .	18–01–00

JOHN WHIPPLE
DANIELL HOVEY Jun.

After having such beautiful English vital statistics, it is a shame to have to report to you that either early Ipswich records did not survive or were not well recorded. The children's birth years are pretty close. It appears that all of the marriages were in Ipswich. It is possible there were other children who died young.

Children of Thomas and Margaret (Offin) Boreman:

Mary	(ca 1633-17--)	m.	ca 1656	Robert Kinsman Jr (1629-1712)
Daniel	(1637-27 Apr 1708)		12 Apr 1662	Hannah Hutchinson (1639-
+Martha	(1641-22 Jan 1720)		4 Jul 1660	Thomas Low, Jr. (1631-1712)
Thomas	(1643- 3 Oct 1719)		1 Jan 1667/8	Elizabeth Perkins (1649-1718)
Joanna	(1646- 1732)		29 Jan 1671/2	Isaac Fellows (1635-1721)

Robert Kinsman, Jr. was a glazier. He is renowned in history as one of the 6 men who voted in 1687 that Andros had no right to tax the people without consent of the Assembly. They were fined and spent 21 days in jail. They had 9 children. He was later a Quartermaster.

It was Thomas and Elizabeth who had the son Offin and at least four others. See page 33 for notes about him. Daniel and Hannah, who was from Salem Village, bought a large farm in Topsfield and were a successful farm. "History of Topsfield" page 33 has a couple of paragraphs about them. Oh yes, Thomas Boreman II was a miller. His widowed mother, Margaret, lived with Thomas and also his handicapped Uncle Daniel. He was public spirited, serving on various committees. In March 1697, he was before the court because of some kind of an altercation with a Lt. Thomas Hart. whom he evidently insulted.

We follow Martha who married Thomas Low, Jr., and have read about that couple on pages 11 through 13 of this section.